The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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WASHINGTON.

Growing Feeling Adverse to the Expulsion of Ames and Brooks.

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Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POMEROY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Pomeroy Committee listened to the testimony of three witnesses for the prosecution to-day, all members of the Kansas Legislature, and each of whom testified that he was offered money by the agents of Pomeroy for his vote. One of these agents was Judge Horton, Pomeroy's counsel in this investigation. The defence asked that the prosecution be required to furnish the Committee to-day with a list of the witnesses whom they expected to call, and a brief of what they expect to prove, and, in response to this request, B. F. Simpson, counsel for the State of Kansas, presented this afternoon the following brief:

To the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Chairman Special Committee:

In compliance with the resolution of the Committee, I herewith submit that, in addition to the witnesses now sworn, the following witnesses have been summoned on the part of those making charges against Senator Pomeroy, to wit: J. C. Stone, President of the Second National Bank of Leavenworth—I expect to prove by him that S. C. Pomeroy is a stockholder in that bank; that he had it designated as a Government depository; that the money paid York by Pomeroy came from that bank, and bears upon the paper straps with which it was fastened the bank mark, and was the funds of S. C. Pomeroy, and was paid by the bank to him.

W. P. Boarland—I expect to prove by him that he is the cashier of the Second National Bank, of Leavenworth; that the money paid York by Pomeroy came from that bank, and was paid out to S. C. Pomeroy.

W. E. Garvin is Chairman of the Kansas Legislature Committee of Investigation. Has charge of the money deposited by York at the session of Joint Convention; will produce and identify it.

W. P. Math—I expect to prove by him that he was present in Senator Pomeroy's room during the Senatorial contest, when one of the Senator's friends approached him, and told the Senator that the vote of a member of the House could be had in his favor for a certain amount of money, and that Pomeroy told his friend to pay, or agree to pay, the member his price.

I. C. Richmond—I expect to prove by him that he was the confidential agent of the Lawrence, Leavenworth & Galveston Railway Company, and that Senator Pomeroy demanded aid in securing his election, and also demanded that the Railway Company should take its printing from the Lawrence *Republican Daily Journal*, unless said paper should cease its opposition to him, and that Solon Thatcher, a brother of the editor, should be removed from the Attorneyship of said railroad;

Wm. Chuck, of the Tifft House, Topeka, Kan.—I expect to prove by him that Senator Pomeroy paid the hotel bills of a large number of persons, including members of the Legislature, during the Senatorial campaign, and also paid for liquors and cigars ordered by them from the bar of said hotel.

Thomas Moorlight, W. A. Mapes, and W. Stough, all members of the Legislature—I expect to prove by them that they were offered money or other valuable considerations to vote for Mr. Pomeroy, by Mr. Pomeroy's confidential advisers.

Edward Searcy, member of the Legislature—I expect to prove by him that he received $600 from A. H. Horton, Pomeroy's confidential adviser, to vote for Senator Pomeroy.

D. L. Payne—I expect to prove by him that Searcy told him he had received money for his vote.

Dr. C. A. Rohrbacker, who was a member of the House of Representatives, since voted out, his seat having been contested by one J. W. Miller—I expect to prove by him that he was authorized by Senator Pomeroy to pay money to members of the Legislature in consideration of their votes; that, on the floor of the Joint Convention, he offered Frank Bacon, of Neosho County, $2,000 to vote for said S. C. Pomeroy, this offer being authorized by A. H. Horton, the confidential adviser of said Pomeroy.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Arguments were made before the House Commerce Committee, this morning, in support of a Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for an inquiry into the causes of steam boiler explosions. Mr. Stevens of New Jersey, explained to the Committee the results obtained from a series of experiments recently conducted by him under the direction of the United Railroads of New Jersey, and the importance of having a thorough and exhaustive investigation made under Government superintendence. He said that, among the other important things demonstrated by his experiments, was the fact that boilers frequently exploded when full of water, and that the blame generally laid upon the engineers for causing explosions by permitting the water to get too low is, therefore, unfounded. Mr. Copeland, an engineer, also advocated the appropriation.

THE TWO PER CENT BILL.

The conduct of Senator Edmunds, to-day, in resisting the consideration of the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois 2 per cent claim recently passed by the House, was a most remarkable instance of discourtesy and contemptible unfairness. The claim had sufficient strength to hold aside the regular order, when it was discovered that the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee was not the one which had passed the House, but was a bill introduced independently, last spring, by Senator Pratt, for the purpose of making a speech on the subject. Discovering this irregularity, Senator Thurman asked to substitute therefor the bill which had passed the House, and which was precisely similar to the one reported. To this Edmunds interposed an objection, which would have had the effect of postponing the matter for another day, had not the friends of the measure determined to go on with the present bill rather than run the risk of delay at this late stage of the session. The bill was debated all day without a vote being reached, and it comes up to-morrow after the morning hour. Some doubt is expressed, even if it passes the Senate, whether there will be time to have it repass the House.

CARELESS LEGISLATION.

So many Senators being absent in attendance in the various Investigating Committees, which have leave to sit during the session, a great many measures are now being rushed through, without receiving careful attention. A few days ago, the bill to establish an ocean telegraph between America, Asia, and Europe passed both Houses with but little debate. It has since been discovered that the parties standing behind this scheme are not responsible, and that probably the only object in their securing the bill is to sell the franchises accruing under it. So, to-day, Senator Casserly moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill passed, and will call it up at the first opportunity. This action defeats the bill, for this session at least.

THE UTAH QUESTION.

The President was again at the Capitol to-day to look after legislation on the Utah bill. He had conferences with the author of the bill, Senator Frelinghuysen, and with Senators Conkling and Edmunds. He represented that this legislation was imperative, and asked that the gentlemen in question press the bill for passage. He also had conferences with several members of the House on the same subject; and, also, with reference to the

FISHING CLAIMS

of the Washington Treaty, which he said should be passed upon this session, it being nothing more than good faith required.

THE PRESIDENT

does not think there is any necessity for an extra session, and so intimated to-day to those with whom he had conference. He is very anxious to commence his contemplated Southern trip in the latter part of March, and hence his anxiety to have Congress adjourn on the 4th.

PROPOSED NEW WHITE HOUSE.

The movement looking to the erection of a new mansion for the President's residence has reached that point where positive legislation is recommended by Mr. Halsey's Committee, which recently inspected the White House from foundation to roof. The fact cannot be denied, the Committee think, that the present building is not fit for both an Executive Mansion and the President's family. It was built about eighty years ago, and its condition, as discovered by the Committee, was wretched and dangerous. It has been patched up and gilded over, from year to year, until it can hardly be regarded as safe. It is, in addition, too small for both a residence and office. It was suggested in the Committee, to-day, that an addition might be erected on the west or south, but the present location was regarded as unhealthy. Other propositions were made and voted down, but, on the motion of Mr. Platt, of Virginia, it was decided to urge the passage of a resolution for the formation of a Commission, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster General, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and Wells, of Missouri, to examine the various sites in the city and report to the next Congress.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Poland Committee will not examine more witnesses, unless some unforeseen circumstances shall occur. A long consultation was held to-day by the members, and it is generally believed they will report all the testimony to the House, including that in regard to Mr. Colfax without further recommendations. The feeling is increasing all over the House against the report of the Committee, and the belief is strengthening into a certainty, that there will be no danger of the expulsion of Ames, Brooks, or any one else. This feeling is not confined to party. The general verdict continues to be that the report is too harsh for some and too mild for others.

Oakes Ames said to-day that, from what he had seen, a resolution to expel the Poland Committee would get more votes than their resolution.

Speeches are being prepared for Tuesday next, particularly on the Democratic side.

REPORTED MOVEMENT FOR COLFAX'S IMPEACHMENT.

It is reported to-night that Fernando Wood will, to-morrow, offer a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in articles of impeachment against Vice President Colfax, but, of course, no such resolution will be allowed to come to a vote.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE SCANDAL.

In connection with the improper conduct of United States Judge Charles T. Sherman, in demanding $10,000 as a lobby fee for obtaining legislation from Congress, it is proper to say that nobody here, either in the Ways and Means Committee or elsewhere, believes that Senator Sherman had any connection with or knowledge of his brother's actions.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

The House to-day passed the bill giving William J. Murtagh, the editor of the Administration organ, the *National Republican*, the contract for the next six years for printing and reporting the extravagant humbug, the *Congressional Globe*. Although the Government will save nearly a quarter of a million of dollars every Congress by employing Murtagh, there was almost a strictly party vote.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST.

The House Appropriation Committee took up the Pacific Railroad interest question this morning, and disposed of Senator Edmunds' amendment, and by making a few alterations therein, the only material one being the striking out the provision which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold 5 per cent of the net earnings now due and unapplied, as required by the existing law. This was as far as the House Committee seemed willing to go, but the House itself, especially after the report of the Wilson Committee is made, will be inclined to go the full extent of the Senate proposition, if it does not originate much more severe legislation against the Pacific Railroad Companies.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and agreed to the Senate amendment clause therein, which repeals the ninth section of an act making an appropriation for the support of the army and for other purposes, for the year ending June 30, 1872, approved March 3, 1871. The House Committee amend the Senate amendment so as to read as follows:

And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns on account of freight or transportation over their respective roads of any kind to the amount of the payments, made by the United States for interest upon the bonds of the United States, issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, and any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover so much of the price of such freight and transportation as shall have been withheld; and in such suit the right of such Company to recover the same upon the law and facts of the case shall be determined; and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all points, presented by it in answer thereto by them, and the jurisdiction and power of said Court in any such suit shall be the same as in other actions thereon, and its judgment therein and transcript thereof shall have the same force and effect as in other cases of claim against the Government in said Courts, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both such Courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

THE PRESIDENT VISITS THE CAPITOL.

President Grant was at the President's room in the Senate wing this afternoon, accompanied by Secretary Fish. As it is known the President is opposed to an extra session of Congress, it is inferred from the fact that he was for some time privately engaged with Speaker Blaine and General Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, that the object of his visit to the Capitol was with reference to the conditions of public business. He also had a conference with members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: George R. Buckner, Postmaster St. Charles, Missouri; Albert Parsons, of Kansas, Agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Agency in Indian Territory.

COLORED SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

A delegation of prominent colored men, representing the Cuban Anti-Slavery Society of New York, waited on President Grant to-day at his room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and presented a petition numerously signed, praying that the Government accord belligerent rights to Cuba. The President said certain correspondence had been going on between the Spanish Government and that of the United States, which cannot be made public until called for by Congress. He appreciated their feelings of sympathy for their brethren in Cuba, and would do all he could, consistent with his views of public duty, towards furthering their wishes.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

The proposition of Dr. Thomas Foster, of Minnesota, for an historic-geographic attachment to the Indian Bureau for the preparation of an encyclopedia of Indian affairs, and of the race in the United States, and for the commencement of an Indian archaeological museum to form eventually, with the Congressional Library, part of a National institution, similar in breadth and scope to the British Museum, to-day received the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior in a formal letter of approval, addressed to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

An appropriation of $7,000 is asked to carry out the plan.

AMES AND COLFAX.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The *Post* has the following special from Washington:

"In regard to Colfax, there is some additional evidence of the most positive character that Ames, in a conversation with gentlemen, other than Crouns, on the evening of the same day, or that of the day following that on which Colfax first testified before the Poland Committee after the holiday recess, did say that Colfax's testimony was substantially correct, and that the only point upon which they differed was in regard to his still owing Colfax the $500 paid as subscription to the Credit Mobilier stock. Ames said that his memory was clear; that he had returned this money, and that the account between them was closed without receiving any dividends whatever from the stock.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

MR. COLFAX.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Judge Poland's Committee held a special meeting this morning to hear the additional statement of Vice President Colfax, who was present with his counsel, Judge Hale. Ames sat directly opposite the Vice President. Judge Hale said that when Mr. Colfax came upon the stand, on the 11th instant, the immediate question before the Committee related to deposits of June 22, and he examined him solely as to the sources from which he (Colfax) obtained that money. At the time he had full knowledge of the remittances from Nesbitt, which Colfax would explain and submit letters from Nesbitt. Mr. Hale was influenced in this course mainly to confine the testimony to the point at issue again. As the letters were somewhat of a private nature, he did not want to bring them before the public. Mr. Colfax now desires to present these letters and answer any questions asked. Mr. Colfax then read several letters from Nesbitt, congratulatory in their tone. Two of them inclosed checks for $1,000. Mr. Colfax further testified that he received $4,000 in the aggregate from Nesbitt, $1,000 before his nomination, $2,000 after his nomination, and $1,000 in November. He understood that Nesbitt had been a contractor to furnish stamps and envelopes for the Post Office Department, but the witness had nothing whatever to do with aiding him to get such contracts, as they were made upon the recommendation of a Board appointed by the Postmaster General.

Colfax, after reading the letters of Nesbitt, stated that the first one of the remittances in April was expressly for personal use. The thousand dollar bill in the congratulatory letter of June was for political purposes, and so was the check in the letter of July. He then produced the draft for $1,000 dated June 22; the same day that he deposited the $1,200 in bills, which draft he had sent to and was indorsed by the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, and another draft dated July 19, which he had sent to and was indorsed by the same Chairman, for $1,000 sent him by Nesbitt for political purposes that month, stating that these drafts circumstantially proved the two remittances of June and July and their dates. He then read the following affidavit, adding that, although his statement as published and testified to by him, had, for the reasons stated by his counsel, referred only to the $1,000 in June, the gentleman showed that his memory was that Colfax had told him of both these political reminiscences of Nesbitt.

STATE OF INDIANA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY:

Ricketson Burroughs, citizen of South Bend, in said County and State, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: During the summer of 1868, after the return of Colfax from Washington, in a consultation about the approaching political campaign, he (Colfax) related to me the circumstance of his having made the acquaintance of an old gentleman in New York City by the name of Nesbitt; that he, Nesbitt, stated to Colfax that neither he nor his friends wanted any office, in common parlance, "he had no axes to grind," and he had abundance of means for himself and family, and wished, if Colfax would accept, to bestow a part of his wealth in such a manner as would assist Colfax in defraying his increasing expenses incident to said campaign, and then offered him (Colfax) the sum of $1,000 or $2,000 (I am not certain which was the sum, but it was either $1,000 or $2,000) for such purpose, and that all the favor he (Nesbitt) would ask in return was that he (Colfax) would call on him (Nesbitt) and take tea with him. I have frequently spoken of said conversation to my neighbors and friends in South Bend during the last few weeks, and having just been informed this evening that Colfax had recently made a statement in relation to said matter before the Investigating Committee in Washington although I have not seen said statement yet, I take pleasure in making this affidavit in proof of that transaction about receiving the said money from said Nesbitt, in the hope that it may in some measure serve the cause of truth, and help to vindicate the just and truthful man, whom I have intimately known for more than thirty years, against the malicious aspersions with which his good name is assailed. I will add further, that Colfax informed me during the conversation above referred to, that said Nesbitt did give him $1,000 or $2,000 (I am not certain which sum), and that he (Colfax) soon after sent the amount to the Chairman of the State Committee at Indianapolis.

(Signed) RICKETSON BURROUGHS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of February, 1873.

[Seal.] GEORGE H. ALWARD, Notary Public.

EX-SENATOR FOWLER,

of Tennessee, was sworn, and testified that he had a conversation with McComb, and understood from him that Ames had Credit Mobilier stock to be distributed. He had been offered Credit Mobilier stock by Ames, but declined to receive it, because he understood from the explanations made by Ames that the taking of stock might bring his private interest into conflict with his private duties, and he wanted to avoid that.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Morrill is Chairman, met this afternoon:

OAKES AMES

was recalled. He testified that the first he ever heard about the checks given Harlan was from Harlan himself, who came to him one day in the cloak-room of the House, and said he wanted to return $10,000 to the Pacific Railroad Company. The witness told him he knew nothing about it. Harlan replied that his attention had been called to it by Alley, and if the money came from the road he wanted to return it. Harlan seemed much worried about the matter. He thought John B. Alley could give more information in reference to the check given Harlan than any one else. In answer to questions of Clark, the witness, testified that the Pacific Railroad never made any demand on Harlan for the money. Witness thought the account of Durant had never been settled; did not remember of its containing an item for this check; Durant was Vice President and General Manager of the road, and had absolute control over it. He did not know how Durant got the money out of the treasury of the Company. Witness did not remember disclosing to either Dawes or Bartlett the conversation between himself and Harlan about about the $10,000.

Charles H. Crane, of New York, will be examined to-morrow.

POMEROY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—At the sitting of the Pomeroy Committee this morning, Mr. Frelinghuysen said that the resolution which was passed in the Senate yesterday permitted proof of any allegations of corruption against Pomeroy directly, but not as to his friends. He then asked Horton what course he would pursue.

Horton said the defence should know what the accusers charged before the defence was presented, and asked that the other side submit a written statement of their allegations, with the names of witnesses. Simpson said the pending investigation at Topeka, Kan., required the presence there of some of his witnesses, and that it would be unjust to compel him to make the statement required by Mr. Horton at this time. Mr. Simpson then called

FRANK BACON,

of the Kansas Legislature, to show that money was offered for his vote by friends of Pomeroy.

Mr. Bacon testified that Horton sent for him to go to the Tifft House, when Horton offered to pay his campaign expenses if he would vote for Pomeroy, as it was to the interest of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee Railroad that Pomeroy should be elected. He told Horton his expenses were about $3,000, but Horton declined, saying he would pay $500 or $1,000. Next day, while seated in the Legislature, Dr. Rorebacker came and urged the witness to vote for Pomeroy, saying that $2,000 were ready for him, but the witness refused. The witness in answer to questions, said his expenses were not $3,000, and did not know what they were. The Judge Horton who made the offer to Bacon, is counsel for Pomeroy, and the witness pointed him out, as sitting with the Committee.

W. H. BOND,

of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, testified that John T. Murphy met him in Topeka during the canvass, and said he had seen Pomeroy, who wanted him (witness) to vote for him. On the following Thursday he came to him again, and said that Pomeroy had said that, if witness would vote for him, he would pay him anything reasonable, and advised him to go and see Pomeroy, saying, "You can have $5,000 just as well as five cents." He did not call on Pomeroy. On the Saturday before the election, he called on Pomeroy, and had a talk about the election and told him he could not vote for him. On the morning of the joint convention, at about 11 o'clock, one of his colleagues called him out of Dr. Logan's room, saying some one wanted to see him. He found Horton in the hall, who said he did not want to bother him, but had something to say to him, and could say it in five minutes. He took him into another room; locked the door, and said he understood his (witness') position; knew he had trouble in his family by death, and knew what his circumstances were; he was his friend, and as his friend advised him to take care of himself. He said there was no use in minding matters; witness' name stood first on the list of his delegation, and he was very desirous of having his vote. Then he said that whatever was given in the way of money was to be considered as in the way of defraying expenses, and added: "Now name what you want, and I will go right down to Pomeroy's room and fix it up immediately." Witness answered he could not see Pomeroy; that he had some other business to attend to, and then left the room.

Examination by Horton and members of the Committee elicited the fact that witness had given certain parties to understand he would vote for Pomeroy; did so at the instance of his friends, who thought there was no chance of beating Pomeroy, and wanted him to vote for him if this was found to be true, because his county had always been on the losing side in Senatorial contests. Witness did not say that he would vote for Pomeroy, and did not mean to if it was possible to beat him.

S. O. DRISCOLL,

member of the Lower House, was sworn, and testified: He had been approached in a financial way four times in relation to his vote. Asa Low urged him to vote for Pomeroy, and intimated that $2,000 would not break him (Low), and said he would stand between witness and his constituents. Three days later Low said that Pomeroy was sure to be elected, and again urged for his vote. Understand, Mr. Chairman, he did not offer me anything, but left the impression on my mind that I could trade off in that direction if I choose. At another time, Mr. Paine told witness there was money in Topeka, and said he could have some. Witness said he did not want it. Paine said that the money was stolen from the Government, and that he might as well have it as any one else; said it would be given him without his making any pledge, and that a friend would call on him in two or three days, and ask him to do a favor which he could refuse or not, as he choose. This was the first direct offer of money, and the witness was hurt, because he considered the offer degrading to himself; witness reported these facts to Mr. West, who said that it was nothing, that he had been asked if he could use $1,000 or $1,200 to advantage. The third instance was when Mr. Hoke, member of the City Council of Atchison, took the witness into a room in the Tifft House, and said "Business is business; just say how much money it will take to secure your vote." The witness was angry and told Hoke that he was not the first of Pomeroy's strikers, who had offered him money, and that he would have him know that Pomeroy had not money enough to buy his vote. Paddy Brown, of Atchison, came into witness' room, and said he liked the way he talked. Then he said, "If you will be here to-morrow, I'll have money, and you can have some just as well as not, and I advise you to take it." The witness concluded to take the money and then go into the Tifft House, and expose the bribery. So he made no reply but bowed Brown out of the room; witness did not see Brown on the next day, but on the following, he came to him, and said he could not get the money the day before, but he had it then, and was ready for business. The witness answered, "Brown, don't show me any money; if you had come yesterday, you and I would have been ruined. I should have accepted the money, and then exposed you, and my name would have been disgraced." Brown asked witness not to tell anyone; witness said he would not, on condition that Brown should go and tell Pomeroy that none of his strikers must offer him any more money, and that if they didn't keep away from him he would trumpet it all over the world. That was the last I ever heard of money.

There being no other witnesses for the prosecution present, nor likely to be to-morrow, the Committee adjourned until Friday, when Deverin, Chairman of the Topeka Investigating Committee, is expected to be present with the original packages of money exhibited by York in the joint Convention as having been paid him by Pomeroy.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

JUDGE SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—At the sitting of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day, Judge Sherman reiterated his statement as to his course in the matter of the New York Stock Exchange. He had not been in Washington for three years, and never had attempted to influence the legislative conduct of his brother, Senator Sherman, or any other person whatever.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House bill removing the disabilities of ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, passed.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

Mr. ANTHONY called attention to the necessity of making some decision in regard to the contract for the publication of the debates of Congress, as the existing contract expires on the 4th of March. Mr. Anthony intimated that he would ask the Senate to consider the subject to-morrow.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. BLAIR moved to take up the conference report on the Steamboat bill made at the last session, but after some discussion, the motion was withdrawn until to-morrow.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN gave notice that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to take up the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee relating to Utah affairs.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Licences, reported without amendment the bill providing that upon all importations of sugar, molasses, pig iron, and railroad iron, the amount of bond required shall only be in the penal sum of double the amount of the duties on such articles, and that upon all other importations it shall be in a penal sum equal to the invoice value of the merchandise imported with the duties added.

TERRITORIAL RAILROADS.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the House bill prescribing the general provisions under which persons may incorporate themselves as railroad companies in the Territories and secure the right of way for their roads over the public lands. The amendments are in the nature of a substitute for the House bill, and are mainly copied from the General Incorporation law of the State of Ohio.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the House bill authorizing negotiations with the Creek Indians for a cession of part of their reservation.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported, with amendments, a bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company. It authorizes the said Company to consolidate with or lease any railroad in Texas or California, connecting with its main line, on such conditions as may be prescribed by the laws of those States; and also, to construct branches from its main line north to points in Utah and Colorado, or to the State line of Nevada, and south to the Mexican boundary, one branch north and one south, to be so constructed from the main line in each of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to revise the Bankrupt law and report amendments thereto. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE TWO PER CENT BILL.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois 2 per cent bill was taken up by a vote of 29 to 21, and debated at length, Messrs. Thurman, Trumbull, Pratt, Morton, and Logan supporting, and Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Edmunds opposing it. No action.

THE ASIA TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CASSERLY entered a motion to reconsider the vote passing the Asiatic Cable Telegraph bill. After executive session the Senate

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but without disposing of it, the Committee rose at 1 o'clock, p. m., on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, who wished a hearing for Mr. Beatty on the bill to give the

REPORTING AND PUBLISHING

of the debates to Mr. Murtagh, of the Washington *Republican*.

Mr. BEATTY again moved the previous question, and the question was seconded, 82 to 43.

After debate and remarks by Mr. BEATTY, Mr. BLAIR moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas, 84; nays, 106. The vote was almost a strictly party one. The bill was then passed without a division.

The House then proceeded, in accordance with previous arrangement, to the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

MILITARY BILLS.

The following bills were reported by Mr. COBURN, Chairman of the Military Committee, and passed: To provide for the inspection of the distributions of the appropriations made by army officers; to extend for one year, till Feb. 1, 1874, the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866; to provide for headstones in the National Military Cemeteries; to confirm the purchase, by the proper Executive Department, of a certain tract of land at Omaha, Neb.; to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expenses incurred by the Territorial authorities of Dakota in arming, equipping, and supplying the volunteer forces in the Indian war of 1862.

Mr. COBURN also reported a bill declaratory of the meaning of the third section of the act of July 11, 1870, in regard to the time at which commissions issued to officers during the late war, who were prisoners of war, etc., shall take effect. This bill gave rise to considerable discussion and opposition, it being stated in the course of the debate that it would invalidate the army record, and take twenty millions out of the Treasury.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the bill was recommitted.

Mr. COBURN also reported a bill to provide that no person shall be promoted in the army who is addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs.

Mr. DODDS wanted to know if that rule had been in force during the war, what would have become of President?

Mr. COBURN replied that it would not have applied to him at all. It applied only to drunkards, and he asked what gentleman would dare to vote against such a proposition?

Mr. HAY (Ill.) said that he had dared to vote against it in Committee, and would vote against it in the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike out the word intemperate, so that the act should apply to those who are adicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. STEVENSON remarked that if the soldiers were all teetotalers there would be no fighters. [Laughter.]

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS (New York) suggested that it should be made to include members of Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. McINTYRE moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

Mr. Farnsworth's amendment was rejected, and the bill passed.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The proceedings in the evening session were confined exclusively to bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, none of which are of a public character. At 11:30 o'clock, the House was engaged in the unprofitable work of attempting to get a quorum by a call of the House.

The bill on which the House came to a stand-still on account of the absence of a quorum was one to provide for the recomputation of the accounts between the United States and the several States and the City of Baltimore, growing out of moneys expended by such States and city. It received its backing chiefly from the Democratic side of the House, and the opposition to adjournment came from that side.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Signal Service reports from the Northwest indicate a return of cold weather in that region—at Pembina, 2 degrees below zero; at Breckinridge, 3 below; at St. Paul, 3 above; at Marquette, 13 above; at Alpena, 26 above; at Chicago, 23 above; at Omaha, 20 above; at Cheyenne, 9 above; at Corinne, Utah, 11 above, at San Francisco, 40 above and cloudy. At the East and South the temperature is quite moderate. Snowing in Utah. Raining in Maine and Georgia. Generally cloudy throughout the East and South and west of the Rocky mountains.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Probabilities—Rising barometer and pleasant weather for Thursday prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. In the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and clear weather. Light winds and pleasant weather in the Gulf States, and thence over the Lower Lakes. Falling barometer and rising temperature from the Missouri River to the Upper Lakes.

Machinery Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—This morning, David Randall, an employe at Fall's Iron Works, New Albany, while in the act of coupling a shaft which drives the nail machines, got his coat-tail caught in the coupling and was drawn round the shaft with such terrible velocity that his boots were thrown off and his clothing almost entirely stripped from his body. As soon as the engine could be stopped he was released. The flesh was torn from the bone on the right arm and on the left leg below the knee, and his face and head was badly bruised. The physician thinks there is a chance for his recovery.

WASHINGTON.

The Joys of Public Debt--Troubles of Virginia and Georgia.

Railways and Charter Lobbies.

A Sketch of Kansas Politics--Pomeroy as Falstaff Banished--Ill-Doing Caldwell.

Harlan's Moral Calisthenics--Mems. En Route.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1873.

A tilt between Roosevelt and Chipman, of the two Cities of New York and Washington, came off this week. Roosevelt represented Tammany Hall as it used to be, having obtained his nomination from Peter B. Sweeny, as also that of his friend Ely. Tammany, at that time, was looking for two Congressmen, and putting its its best foot foremost at Washington. Mr. Roosevelt, with some inconsistency, chose the City Government of Washington as the object of attack, and laid himself open to the return slur that he had never been equally efficient at home. It could not have been said with candor that either city, even when most Bossed, was not outwardly ornamented; but the issue in both cases, as in half our National legislation, is, whether the admirable use of money justifies public officers in taking it without warrant. That is the first refuge after the illegal use of money: "Look what we have done with it!" A negro barber at Atlanta, rubbing over my hair, in the great, preposterous barn called the Kimball House, exclaimed: "Dey say dat H. I. Kimball, he stole! But dey never had such good times in dis place after he left it! He made money plenty, and de man dat does dat will always get my vote!" Yet Georgia is now threatened with repudiation or heavy direct taxation for Mr. Kimball's enterprise.

DEBTS OF TWO STATES.

Public debts, whether in cities or States, is a cause of depression and alarm. The State of Virginia finds its politics affected by this cause at the present time, and with difficulty meets the interest on its bonds; while Georgia, seeking to avoid the ugly imputation of repudiation, finds its present cheerful and capable State Administration threatened with the displeasure of taxpayers. Meantime, Kentucky, with no debt to disturb it, is, as I am informed, in a more prosperous condition than for years, and attracting immigration from Virginia, and even from burdened Tennessee. Meantime, the new State of West Virginia, having escaped for the nonce, in a rather discreditable manner, her share of the obligations of the older Commonwealth from which she was shorn, is encouraged by an agitation in the valley counties to be also admitted into her limits. The debt of Virginia was not incurred by rebellion, but by railroad-building out of the public funds prior to the war. It is the last evidence of the panic of a poor people at the approach of the taxpayer, to see the people of Winchester, Woodstock, and Staunton willing to throw off allegiance to that Old Dominion they have so blindly worshipped.

The older State of Virginia is, meantime, the prey of railroad contentions between the various bands of avaricious strangers who are seeking to cut each other out in the Legislature, and the narrowness of her own politicians, who resist a free railroad law. A minority of the Legislature is prepared to oppose charters for every new railway, believing that the corporations themselves will thus be compelled to favor a general railway law. The Eastern States are twenty years behind the West on this issue, and, under a general law, Ohio is getting railway privileges in all parts of the State, while poor Commonwealths like Virginia are sold out by their legislators for a few free passes.

CHARTER-PEDLERS.

Yesterday I was told, in one of the greatest railway offices of this country, that the Stanhope charter, so-called, which was obtained from the New Jersey Legislature by the piecemeal solicitation of small turnpike and milling licenses, had been peddled all over the country amongst railway capitalists to find a buyer. The persons who conceived it and carried it out expected to get a large price for it, just as did the lobbyists who obtained the Baltimore & Potomac charter from Maryland.

"Why did *not* your Company buy the Stanhope charter?" said I to the railway's Vice-President.

"Because our counsellor told us that it would be decided illegal in intent in the Jersey tribunals, and we would buy lawsuit with it. No! we have learned by sore chastisement to operate upon the Legislatures in our own way, and they can't cook up charters to sell to us."

The States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and of the South generally, have Legislatures which are the silent partners of a few—sometimes only one—railroad man. He treats the members as partly privileged creatures, and pays them with a free ride. They are hardly allowed the freedom of his acquaintance, except now and then in his Directors' car, and at such times, generally, to hear long-winded harangues about the comprehensive plans of his railroad system. Mere dogs of Dives, and the cheapest mendicants at the great man's crossings, they now and then submit conspiringly to his rival's propositions, or, in extremities, contrive a scheme of their own to peddle with. No railway corporation can be honest and direct with Legislatures so servile or so corrupt, and hence such charters as the Credit Mobilier, the Stanhope, and various others are passed to sell, and bought of political speculators on the street. Neither do the great Railway Kings want to have free railroad laws, but prefer to possess Legislatures or buy their privileges under anonymous names in the public shambles.

Such Legislatures elect nearly all the United States Senators in the East and Coastwise States. And hence the Senate is rapidly growing to be a sort of General Ticket Agents' Convention, the seats held for six years. What are the prospects of good and genuine government if these things be admitted?

A SPECIMEN LEGISLATOR.

No man for his heft ever had the faith of small families so fully as Mr. Colfax. Yesterday he testified to having owned this kind of stock while in Congress:

Seven-thirty bonds	$5,000
One share New York *Tribune*	6,000
Lake Superior Iron Company stock	5,000
Western Rolling Mill stock	5,000
Receipts at the door for a railway lecture	12,000
Adams' Express stock	5,000
Alton & Terre Haute Railroad bonds	5,000
Credit Mobilier stock (denied)	—?

Such were the proceeds of the pocket-book of one of the most virtuous members of Congress in his day. A thousand readers may cry out, "What was to hinder him from holding such stock?" But there will be a sigh and a reply from hundreds of cottages where the cotter's family believed that young Colfax never carried anything more worldly than some Sunday-school tickets and his necessary expenses.

Congress, like a pack of gamesters' cards, is stocked. It is full of stock,—good, bad, and indifferent. The pockets of the most promising are filled with coupons, free express tickets, and an instalment of the wages of Protection.

THE REMEDY.

A part of the remedy for railway corruptions in the East is a general law on the railroad subject, such as Ohio possesses, by which the little and the big road will have legal protection and encouragement, and the Legislature be put out of the temptation of lobbyists.

In the West, the railway system is complicated with the land question and the subject of excessive local taxation. The Hon. Sidney Clarke described to me, recently, the condition of Kansas, plastered three deep with county obligations to railways, and yet the State Legislature a passive instrumentality in the hands of two or three Railway Kings. At the same time, the farmer's corn is 15 cents a bushel, and large cities are languishing by reason of over-stimulation under railway influences.

A PICTURE OF KANSAS.

Kansas appears to have been the corrupt offspring of belligerent Freedom, debauched, like the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, while all the soldiery of Protestantism were away fighting out her cause.

The first ensnarer of this young State is said to have been Tom Carney, a trader and shaver who became Governor, and got the maggot of the Senate on the brain, soon after the rise of the war. This is the same man who took $15,000 from Caldwell for getting off the track in 1873. Although beaten in politics, he is successful in business, and has become a wholesale grocer in St. Louis.

FIFF-FAFF-FOM.

Mr. Pomeroy was also a wholesale grocer in the important article of beans,—not to mention vocal praise. He fell into the practice of all Kansas Senators, of being possessed in fee simple by somebody else. Gaylord owned Pomeroy, just as Leon Smith possessed a good deal of Caldwell, and Jim Legate of Carney. Mr. Legate attempted to sell Mr. Pomeroy's vote for $100,000 in the Impeachment trial; and Mr. Gaylord, his brother-in-law, is a New York metropolitan at present, with a clear million. Pomeroy lives at Atchison nominally, where he has a large farm, over which roam herds of Angola goats, trained to utter religious sounds and further stupefy and seduce men of prayer in Kansas. These goats utter a cry which is said to sound wonderfully like the word "Amen," and many of them continually do cry the same whenever Mr. Pomeroy is known to be at home, so as to convey an impression of his orthodoxy. He lives, however, in fact and in intention, at Washington City, with alternations of Massachusetts. He married for the third consort a very agreeable and spirited Massachusetts lady, of gracious fortune in her own right, who is well thought of at the Federal Capital by all sorts of people.

In bearing, worldly tone, and understanding, Pomeroy is the superior of anybody we have seen here from Kansas. To look upon, he is baldish, large, cheerful-faced, and looks like the proprietor of a large hotel who was fond of having a clergyman for a guest. His most statesmanlike motion is the picking of his teeth and the writing of his autograph. He bears no malice, is always gladdened to have an opponent make it up and be neighborly, and deprecates agitation, journalism, charity outside the party, and all other such dangerous precedents. He holds it to be a more beautiful act of one's life to kick a Democrat out of his seat than to expose a party associate who has stolen into it. In like manner, he would hold the door to prevent scandalous witnesses looking in upon a good man temporarily in temptation, and, if necessary to compose the good man temporarily, would have the door held upon himself. In short, a well-regulated, bodily-enjoying, morally-squint-eyed man is Pomeroy, without indignations, talents, or anything more than a business love of money. He holds that whatever is is right. He went to Kansas when all the youth and fortitude there were alert to compete with armed Slavery, and the weapon which he grasped was a bag of beans. The wind naturally resident in the bean—as too many inventors know who have sought to extract it—took Pomeroy into politics. He came in, and went out on his belly. With him retires the nearest approach to Falstaff who has been in the Senate since Humphrey Marshall or John M. Clayton. They possessed none of Falstaff's dishonesty, and Pomeroy none of his wit; but there was a veritable humor in the latter's utter want of moral nature, and easy assumption of it. Like Falstaff, he was once a General, and Phillips' Letters on Kansas show him parading around in this title, like "Judge" Sloanaker subsequently in Louisiana.

In Massachusetts, Pomeroy had been a member of the Legislature; this fact, the Generalship, and the beans put him into the Senate in the same combination with that Great Border Ruffian of the North, Jim Lane, of Kansas. His first term, like the second, was distinguished by that close attention to Committee-business and Postmasterships, and perfect indifference to individual expression and National influence, which seem to be the surest roads to re-election nowadays. In 1867 he beat Carney and A. L. Lee,—the latter a General subsequently in Banks' army. The only acts recorded of him in twelve years, according to McPherson's political histories of the Rebellion and Reconstruction, have been: Feb. 1, 1865, to substitute the word "condition" of rebellion for "state" of rebellion; in January, 1865, to admit the Senators and Members from Arkansas—a moral offshoot of Kansas in Republican politics; and April 19, 1870, to make Georgia "the Third Military District," and so prepare it for an election in the following November.

This is his record, except that he voted "right" and steadily with his party on every question, from Stultification to Santo Domingo. I do not believe that he would have ever sold his vote on the Impeachment trial; he was too good a party man and too arrant a coward. Inside that party line where meanness could creep and be covered, he was like a jackal preying under the cover of darkness. But the spirit of a martyr to the faintest degree, he never possessed. He lost twenty-six pounds avoirdupois in two days when the Legislature of Kansas passed articles against him for bribery; and, when he arose to talk in the Senate, the other day, it was like Falstaff after the Prince had cut him: "His nose was sharp as a pen, and 'a babled of the green fields, and 'a could never abide carnation; 'twas a color he never liked."

THE BUNGLING BRIBER.

Caldwell came up to the Senate by the good, broad, shameless road which Carney and Pomeroy had made. They had walked the pave until any timorous nymph could venture to face it; the first step is half the journey, but twelve years of Pomeroy might have made all Kansas Caldwellian.

The present accession "on the town" was gristly, little, and with no naturally immoral constitution. Nature did not contribute to his longevity those burly hips and shoulders, that back of the neck, and perfect flatness of foot, which she gives to her legitimate jobber in politics. He was scrawny, and the color of his hair was like the leaves of the nubbin-pine in winter,—brittle and undecidedly red. It might have been seen with half an eye that Caldwell would slip up in politics, being too vulgar and direct at it. He kept no Amen goats, exuded no oil on the soft evening before the Sabbath-day, and looked out of place with a bandana handkerchief. He was, in truth, a wandering express clerk from Pennsylvania, who appeared in Kansas just prior to the War, and settled in Leavenworth City. Having some aid from the East,—variously stated by himself to be derived from Cameron and Scott,—he picked up money in speculation, and, in company with an uneducated, but adroit, team-contractor named Leonard Smith, he shared in the profits of the overland trade from Fort Leavenworth to the Plains, being first bookkeeper, and ultimately General Superintendent, of the Overland Freighting Company. They are so given to slander in Kansas politics that there is no reliance to be placed upon the charge that he undid his employers by peeping at their proposals, nor that he claimed to be a cousin of Simon Cameron, nor that he said Tom Scott would back him for the Senate to any amount. The business of freighting to the amount of two millions per annum gave Mr. Caldwell "claims" on the Quartermaster's Department, of course. Nobody ever worked for Government who was not entitled to "relief." Some years, subsequently, these claims, and the decline of Leavenworth real estate, some experience which he had in getting possession of the Delaware diminished reserve lands in 1866 (price $2.50 per acre), and interests in a couple of railways, started Caldwell upon the race for the Senate. He proclaimed his intentions in the autumn of 1870. In two months he "fixed" the Legislature by taking the advice of Leon. Smith, going boldly into the market for votes, and startling public impulsiveness in Kansas by stating that the pecuniary resources "behind him" were illimitable. The average man out there is said to run for the Legislature from his youth up, and it was fashionable to sell one's vote when successful, in order to show a peaceful and accommodating mood, and keep real estate steady.

Mr. Caldwell paid away, as has been shown by the testimony and by the bank-books, $88,091 *which have been discovered*. He made his campaign in just three months, bought the bosom-friends of Mr. Sidney Clarke, bought High, Low, Jack, and the Game, and was elected at the dropping of the hat.

He was not a natural politician. He was menaced by all the other defeated candidates to whom he would not make contributions in an eleemosynary way. Morever, his Leavenworth property declined. Credit Mobilier came in *malapropos* and aroused the country. He found Carney and all the set poking his checks at him. And, in the hurly-burly, despite the earnest intercessions of "pal" Harlan, the great forerunner and progenitor of Caldwell, Mr. Pomeroy, was ostracised by the Legislature on the paltry showing of $7,000, cash in hand. For this small and perfectly innocent consideration, Mr. Pomeroy was deserted even in Kansas.

Thus was the winter of the discontent
Made red-hot summer by this sum of York

(shillings understood). Mr. Harlan and myself do not believe this story. We quote the hymn to ourselves, beginning:

Bribes, idle bribes, we know not what they mean;
Bribes from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy Kansas fields,
And thinking of the beans that are no more.

HARLAN'S LAST.

Harlan says thus, in the *Daily Benedict Arnold* which he publishes:

It is about time for the opposition press to discover that the people are heartily sick of this cry about the corruption of those members who were inveigled into the purchase of a little Credit Mobilier stock. The amount they received was too ridiculously small for such noise.

This is the first time we ever heard the young lady's apology for her foundling applied in State questions:

"Please, sir, it's such a little one!"

PARTICLES OF DUST.

The Boston *Journal* has abandoned Dawes, and wheeled over to Boutwell for the Senate. This accession of small particles would be of no consequence in itself, did it not show how the Credit Mobilier works.

There is something afloat about the counterfeiting of Sioux City Railroad bonds: about their imposition upon the Treasury through the corruption of officials; about tracing them as articles of bribery into distinguished hands; and about pending disclosures which shall make William Tweed allege with confidence that he is the most honest public man in America.

The North Pacific Railway people deny that they had any intention of asking for bonded aid to help their road; but there is reason to believe that the Credit Mobilier panic led to this sober second thought. If the people do not stamp out this system of railway-corruption now, it will stamp them out.

Had we swindled the Government of the United States, perjured ourselves, and proved the uneasy craven which James Brooks has done, we would have avoided the confession of imbecility as well. Last Thursday, Brooks called up Dan Voorhees, Gus Schell, and Beck, of Kentucky, to prove that he had "never influenced them" to vote for the Pacific Railway. Probably not. He could influence nobody who knew him, but a thousand negatives could not prove even this. What did he get the 150 shares of Credit Mobilier for? What did he take an interest in the road for, though a Government Director, contrary to law? What did he slander Hugh Hastings for, and persecute him to the edge of the Capitoline dungeon? What did he slander M'Comb for? What did he appeal to Almighty God for, with conscious guilt in his bosom at the time?

Caldwell, of Kansas, when asked if he would swear to his defence and confession made last Monday, replied that he preferred it to go "upon his Senatorial honor!"

How different this frank conduct from these Representatives who committed more actionable perjury!

General Grant refused to sign the bill "to quiet land-titles" in Iowa, which was fathered by Frank Palmer, of Des Moines, who has been voted out of the next Congress by the wish of his fellow-citizens, partly in disgust at his inhuman persecution of John A. Kasson. Kasson made a *faux pas* many years ago, which was attended with domestic and political consequences which might well have touched the heart of any chivalrous competitor. Not so in Iowa, however, where the politicians can quiet land-titles with more alacrity than permit a bruised spirit to forget itself. Mr. Palmer elected and re-elected himself upon that one qualification of Kasson's sin,—a sin, be it said, which wrought no injury beyond the doer's own threshold. The campaign made against Kasson failed last summer of its own contemptibleness. To revel in a fellow-man's pain; to hold out his heart upon a knife, and show the one old spot in it forever; to keep malice upon venom, and swear that, when once down, an erring countryman shall never get upon his feet, but be stamped there,—and all to elect Frank W. Palmer three times,—this was very like the performance of a coward; and it not only beat Palmer, but beat him so badly that he is about to move to Chicago, extinguished. Between times, the bill passes to quiet other men's titles,—a bill passed in the face of the protest of forty thousand petitioners.

The President refused to give the bill his signature, but did only half his duty. An investigation is necessary upon this subject, and it is to be hoped that Kasson will come here in the month of March and begin it.

There are two titles quieted in Iowa, to seats in Congress at any rate. GATH.

PRODUCER VS. NON-PRODUCER.

Protection of Home-Industry.

HOOK'S POINT, Hamilton Co., Iowa, Feb. 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your Des Moines correspondent, in an analysis of the recent vote in our Legislature on the subject of legislative restrictions upon railroad freights, infers that the farmers in that body "got upon the wrong side of the tongue," or, in other words, did not vote, in his opinion, intelligently. The real significance of their vote, as I understand it, is this: There are farmers in our Legislature who are intelligent enough to understand the important principle involved in a legislative enactment like that referred to, which, if disregarded, and expediency be substituted, must, like all departure from principles, result sooner or later in mischievous, if not dangerous, consequences. There are reflecting and observing farmers, who recognize the immutable law of supply and demand; who perceive the evil effects of artificial barriers against natural forces; who perfectly comprehend that the non-producing classes are alarmed by the unexpected combinations and activity of the producers, and, fearful of the punishments that await their selfish and rapacious use of power, would now save themselves by throwing this "exorbitant freight" tub to the whale. Vainly will the non-producer try to divert the producer from the pursuit of his real enemy, by forcing this railroad scapegoat across the path of vengeance! The farmers, of Iowa at least, know too much to be deceived by this New Jersey trick,—a kick on the shin, and a handful of sand in the eyes. The farmers, of Iowa, at least, are organizing rapidly, drilling actively, and preparing zealously for the purpose of overthrowing the creators, rather than the creatures, of aristocratic legislation. They are now beginning to see that the work before them is to regulate Congress and Legislatures. In the light of recent investigations, there are but few who do not smile knowingly at a "bill to *regulate* railroads."

Perhaps, as the revolution becomes more formidable, and it is found that we are not lured from our path by the railroad scapegoat, the iron, salt, lumber, and other class interests which have so long furnished him with pap, will be sacrificed by the non-producer in his extremity. Who does not already see the signs of preparation for throwing overboard the Tariff? Mark you, if this movement of the producing classes can show the influence its friends expect with another year, our non-producing friend will blandly offer to condone on the Tariff!

I now venture to ask you to publish what I believe to be a new, original, and valuable idea; it is illustrative of that great principle so ardently advocated by the immaculate Kelley: "Protection of home-industry against the pauper-labor of Europe." If the idea is not what I claim for it in every respect, please omit from correspondence. If, on the contrary, it stands pre-eminent amongst all Tariff arguments and illustrations, I trust you will not fail to elaborate and apply it in some of your valuable essays upon the subject, for the future benefit of the nation. My idea is, that a *per capita* tax, or tariff, sufficiently large at least, should be imposed upon every able-bodied man, or woman, of the producing classes, who is, or may be, imported into the United States. Let the rate be so large as to secure home-laborers from the pauper-competition of Europe; and, if it can be so adjusted, why should not the greater portion of the *duty* go into the pockets of the manufacturers of "home-labor?" I am quite enthusiastic over this scheme. The fact is, I am the father of thirteen children, who are in the possession of various, refined, and luxurious tastes, and some mental attainments. It is impossible, you know, to support them handsomely by agricultural labors of my own, in competition with my surrounding neighbors, who are chiefly *imported* citizens, and who, somehow, contrive to live without music, libraries, or a CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and who do not seem to take much interest in Clubs, Granges, tariffs, railroad-extortions, or "any other man," whether corn be 10 or 50 cents per bushel. It occurs to me that, if there be really anything for the good of the country in the popular doctrine of protection to home-industry, it ought to be applied directly to protect my class, by excluding, according to my original idea, as far as a high tariff may have that effect, all able-bodied foreigners from our ports; and I would suggest that the more skilful, and healthy, and otherwise valuable the article imported, the higher ought to be the duty. Thus would the great, but puzzling, doctrine of protection to American labor be brought within the understanding of every laborer and producer, and it ought then to receive his unqualified assent and cordial support. If ever my fellow-citizens send me to Congress upon this one idea,—and are there not some Congressmen who have but the single one of "protection to home-industry?"—I hereby pledge myself to use my best efforts to make it the keystone to the whole Protective Tariff arch. CHAS. WHITAKER.

THAT THOUSAND-DOLLAR BILL.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 17, 1873.

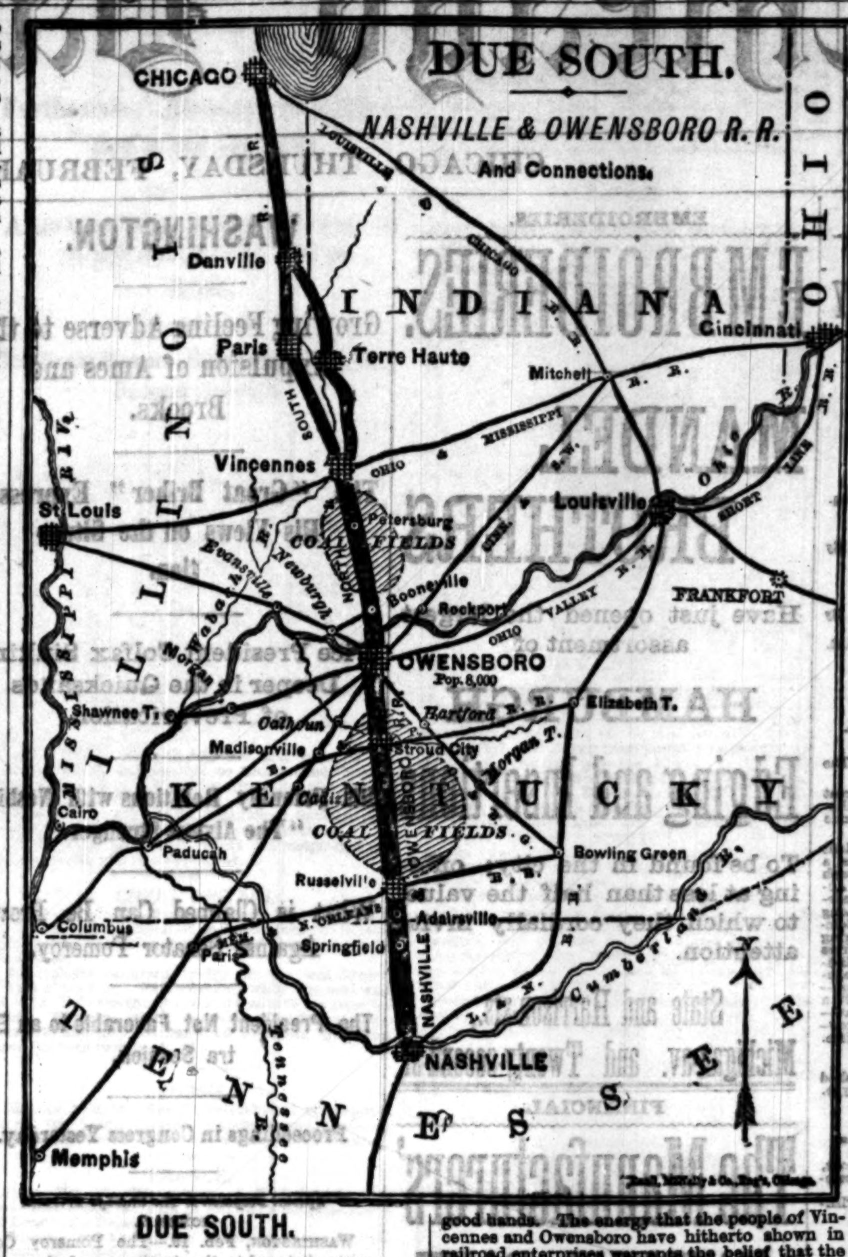
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In editorial comments upon the alleged donation of $1,000 by Mr. Nesbit to Mr. Colfax, I note the following language in your paper of this date: "It goes toward explaining his bank account," etc.

Unless some of the testimony has escaped my notice, his bank account is in no way affected by that thousand-dollar bill; for Mr. Colfax fails to show that he ever *checked against* that fatal deposit of June 22 for the $1,000 draft he sent to Indianapolis.

The inference, therefore, is clear, that he paid the Nesbit bill for the draft, and the $1,200 currency deposit still smells strongly of Credit Mobilier dividends. Yours truly,

ACCOUNTANT.



DUE SOUTH.

Proposed Air-Line from Chicago to Nashville.

The Owensboro Route to the Gulf and Seaboard.

The Richest Portion of Kentucky to Be Opened to Chicago Trade.

As, in olden times, all roads were said to lead to Rome, so there is a tendency everywhere manifested by railroad builders to make for Chicago from East and West, North and South. The most recent of these enterprises is one whose nature and promising and important aspects are best shown by the map we give in this issue, the route due *south* by Owensboro and Nashville, which certainly possesses great claims to the consideration of *our* citizens. It involves the opening of a grand trunk line *via* Danville, Vincennes, and Owensboro, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., and the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard of the South. This enterprise has been laid before prominent railroad men of the city by Mr. James C. Rudd, of Owensboro, Ky., and is meeting with much favor. Our map saves lengthy description. Chicago is already connected with Vincennes by way of Danville and Terre Haute. The links to be completed are 70 miles between Vincennes and Owensboro, and a portion of the route between Owensboro and Nashville. The advantages of this important proposed railway connection will be seen at a glance. Of the large and wealthy agricultural region, of which Owensboro is the centre, much is already known, and of the benefits resulting to Chicago from direct connection with the great southern railway system, and centres of trade, it is not easy to write too glowingly.

Owensboro is a city of 8,000 inhabitants, the mart of a region very wealthy in proportion to its population. South of it lies the great tobacco producing region of Kentucky, extending nearly to the Tennessee line. This county raises more than one-fourth of all the tobacco of the State. Most of it finds its way to Owensboro as its most convenient river point, and is taken thence to the different cities of the West. The tobacco trade is extensive, and there seems to be no reason why Chicago should not largely participate therein.

Owensboro, it will be seen, lies upon an air line between Chicago and Nashville. The Kentucky counties lying between the two cities first and last mentioned are not only rich in agricultural products, but in coal of the best quality, which, as marked, underlies a large portion of the entire region. Iron ores are found in abundant and exhaustless sources, and lead exists, although to what extent has not yet been determined.

As to stage of completeness, the line between Owensboro and Nashville is entirely completed—to Stroude City, 36 miles from Owensboro, the track is laid from Stroude City to the State line of Tennessee, the road-bed is graded, and ready for the ties, and thence to Nashville, 33 miles, it is untouched. Work is progressing energetically all along the route, and there is little doubt that the cars will be running between the two termini within eighteen months. The Company pushing this great enterprise is largely composed of Owensboro capitalists, and the tobacco counties interested are assisting liberally.

The distance from Chicago to Nashville by the proposed through line is 440 miles. At this point it touches the centre of the great Southern network of railroads, radiating to all parts of Tennessee, and the northern parts of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, a vast district, having boundless wealth in cotton, most of which goes to the East and to Europe. We here know well what the country abroad is beginning to believe the prospect that Chicago may, at no distant day, become a seaport, as well as a lake port. The deepening of the old canals to admit of the passage of ocean craft, and the construction of new routes to the sea, which have from time to time been discussed in THE TRIBUNE, will doubtless reach such a result. With the consummation of such enterprises, the commercial importance of our city would be infinitely increased. With this route to the sea secured to Chicago, not only the Northwest, and the large portion of the West whose trade she now controls, will seek Chicago, but the Southwest, and a vast tract of country due south, will find Chicago to be their most economical point of export and import. In view of such an event, the completion of a grand trunk route due South assumes great importance. New York City is 1,000 miles from Nashville; Chicago is but 440 miles from the capital of Tennessee, and is rapidly realizing equal advantages in competing for its trade.

We have given above the distances between the various points between Nashville and Chicago. But the completion of a new route from Danville and Vincennes, through Paris, Illinois, will shorten the distance over twenty miles. A company has recently been organized to build the seventy miles between Owensboro and Vincennes, and it is especially in the interests of this road that Mr. Rudd now visits Chicago. The citizens of Vincennes are greatly interested in the proposed route between this city and Danville, and still more so in the road between their city and Owensboro. Public meetings have been held to forward the enterprise, and a company has been formed with a capital of $3,000,000, which can be increased at will to $4,000,000. The following gentlemen have been chosen Directors: T. R. Cobb, Dr. A. Tatton, H. A. Foulks, W. H. DeWolf, N. F. Mallott, L. L. Walton, General Laz. Noble, F. W. Viehe, Hon. James D. Williams, and Colonel C. M. Allen, all of Vincennes and vicinity, James C. Rudd, of Owensboro, Ky., Goodlet Morgan, and W. H. Posey, of Pike County. The following officers have been elected by the Directors' meeting in full Board: L. L. Walton, President; Colonel C. M. Allen, Vice President; General Laz. Noble, Secretary; Hiram A. Foulks, Treasurer. The prosecution of the enterprise is in good hands. The energy that the people of Vincennes and Owensboro have hitherto shown in railroad enterprises warrants the belief that the projects now in hand will be pushed forward with vigor, and completed within a year.

If Owensboro, Vincennes, and the localities adjacent to the uncompleted roads receive a reasonable amount of encouragement from capitalists and corporations at this end of the line, sufficient energy could be developed to complete all the necessary links between Chicago and Nashville within a year. In any event, not more than a year and a half is likely to elapse before the only obstacle that prevents a continuous rail between the two cities will be the Ohio River. The vicinity of Owensboro is peculiarly adapted for bridging that stream with ease and cheapness. Above the city about a mile there is a broad bottom of rock extending from bank to bank, and covered in summer by not more than from 15 to 24 inches of water. Below the city about the same distance there is another place having a similar fitness for the building of a railway bridge. At either point viaducts could be built of the most substantial character, and at a minimum of expense. For this formation of a trunk line to Nashville, there would be needed, on the part of the interested roads, mutual accommodation, and, perhaps, to a certain extent, financial consolidation. What was for the interest of any link in the line would most surely be for the interests of the whole. Between Chicago and Nashville the proposed route crosses many east and west lines of railway, all of which would be feeders, increasing indefinitely its trade and travel. South of Owensboro, the road to Nashville would cross at Stroude City the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, and at Russelville the New Orleans & Memphis Railroad. It will also tap a line to Bowling Green soon to be completed, and which will either use its own track to Owensboro, or run for the last twenty or thirty miles over the track of the Owensboro & Nashville Railroad. We trust that what has been said will be carefully considered by all interested, and that Mr. Rudd will be heard dispassionately wherever he may urge his views, for that which he advocates cannot fail to be of interest to all interested in the progress of our city.

NO SCAVENGERING IN THE SEVENTH WARD

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE, a communication appeared from Mr. Peter Downie, the City Scavenger, in which he gives the limits of the districts within which his contracts require him to collect garbage, ashes, etc., etc., on the West Side, substantially as follows: From Lake street south to Twelfth street, and from Canal street west to Western avenue. It thus appears, Mr. Editor, that, in the letting of these contracts, large and thickly-populated districts of our city are entirely disregarded by our Health Board, and garbage is left to be disposed of in the only way possible, namely: decomposition, to the detriment of public health.

The writer has the fortune to reside in the Seventh Ward, the population of which was stated by Dr. Rauch, in June, 1871, at 16,000, and which ward he reports, in the same document, as having less sewerage in proportion to the population "than any other part of our city." This is also the same ward which, during the last two years, was so severely visited by disease, especially the dreaded small-pox, and which also showed such large numbers of deaths in the weekly mortality reports. This ward includes the district from Sixteenth street south to the river, and from the river, on the east, to Western avenue, on the west, and includes within its boundaries a number of slaughter-houses and soap-manufactories. A large part of it is very densely inhabited by laboring men and mechanics,—three or four families in one house. It has sewers on but *three* streets east of Halsted street, although residents have made repeated efforts to secure drains on the most filthy streets.

And this district, which can boast of the least sewers, is not even included within the scavenger's contracts. Are *we* to be taxed from year to year equal to other parts of the city, and be deprived of the benefits? Is this the manner in which our Board of Health look after the cleanliness and health of the poorer portion of our population, by coolly permitting them to live on streets whose gutters and alleys always reek with filth and decayed matter of every kind, and compelling them to breathe the foul and poisonous gases arising therefrom? Is there any good reason for the exclusion of this ward from the benefits of these contracts? Does this not exhibit an inexcusable indifference for the rights and privileges of the tax-payers of this ward?

In the name of the people of the ward, I desire to enter my protests against this flagrant neglect of the public health of this district. The writer, during the summer-months of last year, took pains to observe the general condition of the streets and ditches of this ward; and I state the positive truth when I assert that their condition was a most sickening one, pretty much all the time; that they were filled with green, slimy matter, and the remains of decaying vegetable matter and refuse thrown there by the occupants of houses, from want of a better mode for disposing of the same. And yet it is not deemed necessary to include the district in the scavenger's contract. It is of little benefit to the people to hear of long periodical reports from the Board of Health concerning the negligence of the contractor in fulfilling his contracts. They would much rather prefer prompt, efficient, and earnest supervision of the manner in which the scavenger performs his duties during the months when it is most necessary, and the extending of the benefits to all parts of our city.

SEVENTH WARD.

A Rat Story.

The Somerset *Herald* tells the following: "Miss Lizzie Housefelt, daughter of Henry Housefelt, who lives about a mile to the south of town, owns a beautiful pet sheep. On one morning last week she noticed that the wool, of which her pet has a most luxuriant coat, on one side, just where the neck joins the shoulders, was twisted and knotted and raised up in a sort of a lump. Upon examination, she found that a rat had made a nest in the wool of the sheep, and when she pulled the place it stuck its head out and looked at her as complacently as you please. The rat was so tame that it was easily caught and despatched. In the evening, when the sheep was put back in the stable, Miss Lizzie noticed that it went all around, looking into the corners and nosing about as though it were in search of something, showing that a friendly relationship existed between the rat and sheep."

GEORGE DRIVER.

The Wife-Murderer to Be Exterminated.

Sentenced to Be Hanged March Fourteenth.

The Motion for a New Trial Overruled.

Driver Coolly Acknowledges That He Fired the Fatal Shot.

The motion for a new trial in the case of George Driver came up at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Gary, of the Superior Court, presiding. The prisoner was neatly dressed, and looked clean and composed. He sat with his hands upon his knees during the entire argument, and seemed neither excited by Mr. Mason's efforts, nor depressed by the adverse action of the Court.

Mr. Mason said the evidence was so fresh in their minds as to make it unnecessary to dwell on it. The main ground on which the application was based, and one on which it should be granted, was that of newly-discovered evidence. He presented the affidavit of Adelaide Fitzpatrick, that she knew Ann Driver. On Saturday, Nov. 13, the day after the shooting, she saw Ann Driver at her house suffering from the pistol wound, and that Ann told her that George was drunk at the time he shot her, and that if it had not have been for that he would not have hurt her. Mrs. Driver, shortly before her death, said it was the drink under the influence of which Driver was that caused her death. The counsel also read an affidavit of Driver's, to the effect that he had just found out that Mrs. Fitzpatrick could testify for him, she being the only witness to the dying declarations of the wife. He was not aware that there could be any opposition to the motion for a new trial. Certainly there could be no question about receiving the dying declarations of the wife.

Mr. Reed suggested that Mrs. Fitzpatrick's affidavit did not state that Mrs. Driver was conscious of her certain death.

Mr. Mason commented on Mr. Reed's unseemly haste, and his apparent thirst for Driver's blood. If the State's Attorney would wait, he would see that the affidavit was in proper form. He read therefrom to show that Mrs. Driver's statement was made, knowing that her wound was fatal, for she said it was the drink that her husband took that caused her death. Those words, Mr. Mason thought, were sufficiently explicit, and the affidavit would be strong enough even if it were not as explicit, to prove which he referred to numerous authorities. He also referred to the books to show that the evidence referred to in the affidavit came within the definition of newly-discovered evidence. Its materiality was unquestioned, and, if introduced before, would probably have led to a different verdict.

He had other grounds for moving for a new trial, but they were not so strong as the one already stated, and he did not desire to argue them at length.

The Court agreed that the affidavit was probably sufficient, as far as Mrs. Driver's consciousness of death was concerned; but were these declarations evidence of anything more than the bare fact of Driver's drunkenness at the time? Could they be taken as evidence of his intentions, which could be judged of only by his acts? If not, the testimony would simply go to prove Driver's condition. Had not Mr. Mason put in testimony on that point? There was no question he was drunk then, and the testimony went as far as Mrs. Driver's declaration did.

Mr. Mason said His Honor's reasoning would drive out all cumulative evidence.

The Court thought not; only in cases where it was sought to pile up evidence on a point not disputed. If it was proven he was drunk, it made no difference if further testimony was put in.

Mr. Mason said there was no such evidence. The testimony of the children went to show he was not drunk, but a little excited with liquor. They had sworn thus in order to hang the man.

The Court looked at the testimony, which confirmed Mr. Mason's statement.

Mr. Mason went on to say that Mrs. Peters' testimony, as to the threats made by Driver, should be excluded, since they were made in 1869. Mrs. Peters said Driver had told her then he would shoot his wife. During the interval nothing was proved. On that ground alone a new trial should be granted. Then the testimony, as to threats six months ago, should be excluded, tending to improperly prejudice the jury against the prisoner. The Starks testified to acts three months before the homicide which certainly could not be connected with it. He had attempted to prove they had lived peacefully together up to the time of the homicide, went to market together, etc., but the Court excluded it.

The Court said that was a mistake—the testimony was in. Even if it was not it amounted to little. The old threats were admissible only to show his intention at the time he did shoot her. They proved he had deliberated on the matter.

Mr. Mason insisted there must be a continuous chain of threats.

The State's Attorney hardly thought it necessary for him to say anything.

The Court could not see any ground for granting a new trial.

Mr. Mason said he had also taken exceptions to some of the instructions, but the real question was, would not Mrs. Fitzpatrick's testimony, if it had gone before the jury, have changed their verdict and sent the defendant to prison rather than the gallows? He dwelt for some time upon this point.

The Court.—The decision of the motion must be based upon strict legal principles. The counsel of course feels the importance to his client of the decision, and whatever is in his power to urge, it is right that he should urge. But the ground of the motion for a new trial is, substantially, that the dying declaration of this woman is to the effect that at the time of the shooting the prisoner was drunk. That fact was proved at the trial; there was no doubt about it in the mind of anybody who listened to the trial. The jury were instructed that they were to take that fact into consideration, if they believed it from the evidence, which they could not avoid; and counsel, on his argument to the jury, urged that as almost the only ground upon which the jury were to exercise their discretion as to the character of the punishment. It was for them to determine what the punishment should be with that fact before them, and they have determined. Now it is quite possible, as the counsel urges, that if the declaration could be got before the jury, that she did not believe that he intended to kill her, that the jury might give to that declaration a weight that they ought not to give, and consider it as evidence when it ought not to be considered at all, and so give a verdict not upon the evidence in the cause—that which is the legitimate evidence—but based partly upon what they ought not to consider. I cannot grant a new trial with that view. I should be violating all legal principles to grant a new trial with the expectation that by the new trial the defendant was to get a benefit which the law did not entitle him to. The fact of his drunkenness, of his condition at the time, of his being drunk at the time, is the only fact with reference to which her dying declaration is admissible, and that fact was before the jury. I must deny the motion for a new trial.

Mr. Mason excepted, and filed a motion in arrest of judgment, which was also overruled. He asked for time to file a bill of exceptions, and during that time to stay the sentence.

The Court knew of no precedent for it.

Mr. Mason wanted all the time he could get for his bill.

The Court gave him till the 12th to prepare it; that, he believed, was long enough.

Mr. Reed moved that the Court proceed to sentence the prisoner.

After the prisoner had stood up, the Court said: "Your counsel has urged every argument which his ingenuity can devise, as a reason for a new trial in this cause, but still it is in accordance with usage that I should ask you whether you have anything to say why sentence of death should not now be passed upon you?"

The Prisoner—Your Honor, sir, all I have got to say is, I did not intend to shoot that woman any more than I do you now. We had a little trouble, and I had a small pistol that I had put in my pocket. I put this hand in my pocket, as I think I did, and, as I remember well enough, it caught my left hand, and it went off. I went into the bedroom to look for my comforter, and I saw the little boy and girls in the other room, and I went out to see them, and she looked at me, and did not speak, nor I. I went up Blue Island avenue and thinks I to myself, I may have shot her; I did not know—I will go home. As soon as I did, I saw two or three women in the house, and two men. I did not know what it was, and stayed looking, and by and by a policeman came and took hold of me, and says, "You shot your wife," or something like that, and I walked off. I did not intend to shoot that woman or do anything with her. From the day we was married, until then, I do not think I ever lifted my hand on her. I may have set her down, or scolded her, but I never struck that woman. That is all I have got to say.

The Court—George Driver, you have been convicted of a terrible crime, the murder of the wife of your early love, and the murder of your children. Your situation excites great pity, but this is not a place nor an occasion for the exhibition or indulgence of any emotion. I shall not reproach you nor exhort you, for the heart cannot be tried here, nor shall I enlarge upon the circumstances of your offence, or its enormity. What I say to you is not so much for you as for others, who may take warning by your fate. A proper justification of the death which you are to meet at the hands of your fellow men is not found merely in the fact that you deserve it, but society protects itself against you, and others attempting to do as you have done, by every means in its power. It has organized this Court to deal with the more dangerous members of the community, and when all other means prove ineffectual, to exterminate the most dangerous, not for vengeance, but for safety. You have taken one life, and as the appetite grows with what it feeds upon, all lives are more endangered from your hands if free, than they were before that act. If possible, other lives are to be saved. The example of your punishment may be a warning to those who would otherwise imitate the example of your guilt, and so save some that would else be sacrificed. There are in this city a multitude of men who are violent to the weak—subjects of their power—some of whom probably will occupy the place where you now stand, but some may be prevented from coming to this place by your example. It remains only that I should pronounce the sentence, which is that you be taken from the bar of this court to the county jail, from whence you were brought, there to be safely kept until Friday, the 14th day of March, and then in the prison of this county or in the yard or enclosure adjoining said prison, that you be by the Sheriff hung by the neck until death. Remove the prisoner.

Mr. Mason—I desire to take an exception to the sentence, since it does not say the prisoner is to be hanged between sunrise and sunset.

Mr. Reed—That is the custom, not the law.

The Court—Recall the prisoner.

Mr. Reed—I have no doubt the sentence is perfectly correct as it is now, but to save any question I will let it be corrected.

Mr. Mason—Now I object, your Honor. I take the exception that the Court cannot resentence the prisoner.

The Court—Your counsel has objected that the hour of the punishment has not been fixed. In addition to what I said before, the sentence will be carried into effect between the hours of sunrise and sunset, on the day fixed.

Mr. Mason—I except, of course, to your Honor's resentencing.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

General Grant to Leave for the South on March 20--Carpet-Baggism and Corruption to Be Investigated, and Harmony Between North and South Restored.

Richmond, Va. (Feb. 14), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

There is no event either of State or National interest that occasions so much comment, consideration, or speculation among the Southern people as the contemplated tour of President Grant through the late rebellious States. Now, this is to be no ordinary affair, as the mere casual announcement by telegraph would seem to imply. It is full of political significance, and if the President's observations and deductions of the national feeling and condition, both socially and politically, of the Southern people justify his objects in making the tour, it will result in untold benefits to them. This comes to me direct from the President himself, through one of his most intimate friends in this State—one who enjoys his confidence and esteem, and who is always received at the White House with marked courtesy and attention. This gentleman returned here from the national capital this morning, having had a lengthy and confidential chat with the President the day previous. The conversation was altogether in reference to the projected tour through the South. Throughout the whole interview, which lasted over an hour, the President took the deepest interest in inquiring into the condition of the people of the South, and he manifested the greatest earnestness in trying beforehand to ascertain what effect his visit would have with them. He frankly admitted that a great barrier had been placed between the Southern people and the National Government by the pernicious results of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, which had given the control of the late rebellious States to men whose policy it was to misrepresent, detract, and keep them in antagonism with it. The four years of his administration, now nearly closed, were peculiarly in this lamentable condition. The social and political status of the Southern States, with the exception of Virginia, was disturbed and unsettled, and in his frequent efforts to effect some good he was often circumvented and thwarted by designing and tricky politicians. While there was not one of his administrative acts toward the South with which he could reproach himself, having done the best he possibly could under the circumstances, yet there were many instances within his knowledge where a different line of policy would have had decidedly better and more pleasing results in a national way. He deplored not the carpet-baggers as individuals, for there were many of them good men, who had accomplished a good deal in the way of loyalty and good feeling; but the carpet-bag system he thought was not only injurious but destructive of the very objects sought to be attained. He casually referred to the chaotic and unfortunate governments in some of the Southern States, but gave no expression of opinion as to the merits of, or the parties to, the different quarrels. He was especially gratified at the peaceable and prosperous condition of Virginia, and seemed to be proud in the reflection that the electoral vote of the mother of States and statesmen was cast for him the first time she voted in a Presidential campaign since he conquered peace on her sacred soil.

Coming, then, to the objects of his tour, the President stated that it was more than probable he would be accompanied by nearly all, if not the whole, of the members of his Cabinet, besides many other distinguished persons, Senators, members of Congress, and others.

They would start by special train on the 20th of March, and Richmond, the late capital of the Confederacy, would be his first stopping-place. It is his intention to remain a few days, for the purpose of receiving prominent citizens and of quietly conversing with them as to the social, material, and political prospects of each State. Divested of all official significance, the great Southern visit of the President will be, by a frank and friendly interchange of opinions, to arrive at the true solution of the Southern problem, and, if possible, to inaugurate a new and National era of good feeling and prosperity. He has already lent his friendly aid to the completion of Virginia's long-wished for water-line from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio, and my informant thought the President intends to investigate carefully the material wants and necessities of the South, and to devise subsequently the best means by which they can be consistently advanced with national aid. Perhaps the burdensome public debts of each of these States will also engage his attention. A feature of the visit will be to examine thoroughly the working of the carpet-bag system, to root out such of these precious birds of prey as he finds obnoxious to the interests of the respective peoples or States where they are, and as far as he can to supply their official places with natives of character and respectability among the people where they reside. Next, and lastly, the President is determined to effectually harmonize the people of the North and South, and in this, his final movement to make the next four years of his administration years of unexampled national peace, good will, and prosperity. I might have added, however, perhaps he wishes to ascertain the opinions of the Southern people with regard to the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico, and St. Domingo, as they, being the nearest neighbors, might be most interested.

L. N. and Palmerston.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* London correspondent says this of the late Emperor Napoleon:

"On Tuesday while the body was lying in state I was dining with a company of journalists at Chiselhurst, in the 'Tiger' Inn, when some one said, 'Well, Napoleon has gone to his Maker,' chimed in another of the party, pointing at the same time to a portrait of Palmerston on the wall. The cynical remark could not be gainsayed; Palmerston was the maker of Napoleon III. He found him a dishonored and blood-stained usurper, snubbed by every Sovereign of Europe, and in payment for a commercial treaty pledged him that Queen Victoria would stoop to tie the garter on his knee, and offer her cheek to his kiss. This made Louis Napoleon respectable; this made him strong. It was by his alliance that his despotism was enabled to last twenty years."

THE LAW COURTS.

The Perteet Case Again---Letter From Edward Roby.

Criminal Court Proceedings---Election of Superior Court Judges.

An Unusual Set-Off Case---Bankruptcy Notes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It appears by a copy of the record of Court, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 17th, that the Criminal Court of Cook County took up the case of Andrew J. Perteet, who had been convicted of murder, and changed the venue to Will County; and the man was again tried upon the indictment, on the mere opinion of a Justice of the Supreme Court, and before the cause was remanded.

Doubtless the public desire to understand the subject. The man has been twice convicted, and they think he ought to be hung. No mere technicality should paralyze the arm of justice and make it appear that punishment for capital crimes cannot be inflicted.

The history of the Perteet case is briefly this: Perteet, indicted for murder, demanded a change of venue, in accordance with his right under the statute. The Criminal Court refused the right, compelled him to trial here, convicted and entered judgment against him upon the indictment. At the close of the term the power of the Court over the indictment ceased. It had no power but to cause execution of the judgment.

A writ of error was allowed and superseded this power. Thereafter the Criminal Court had no power over this matter except under the command of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court was the only tribunal in the State which could reverse the judgment or authorize a new trial.

The law requires that Court, before or at the time it enters judgment, to state the reasons upon which its decision is based. These reasons are written out by one of the Justices and called the opinion. Upon examination in conference it frequently happens that some of the Judges concur in the result but not the reasons, and they write separate opinions; others disagree entirely, and they write dissenting opinions. The majority of the Court determine the judgment and order its entry confirming, reversing or modifying the judgment of the Court below, and determining the manner in which that Court shall proceed, and what steps it shall take in the cause. The law gives the Supreme Court power to alter its judgment at any time within six months, if, upon further consideration, it shall be found to be erroneous; and, in case any two of the Judges shall believe a case ought to be reheard, they may stay all proceedings until the next term of Court. A majority of the Judges may at any time enter orders and judgments in cases submitted to the Court and taken under advisement.

An opinion stating reasons which have influenced one or more of the Judges is a very different thing from the judgment of the Court, and the orders and processes prescribed by the Court to carry the judgment into effect.

The Criminal Court of Cook County had before it nothing but a certified copy of the opinion. For authority to act it might as well have had a newspaper report. It could only conjecture the judgment that the Supreme Court would enter from the reasons assigned, but whether the Supreme Court was then engaged in further consideration of the case, or when that Court would issue its command requiring the Criminal Court to act, or what specific directions it would give to prevent future errors, the Criminal Court could not know. It had no power to reverse the former judgment, or to enter any judgment on a mere opinion. The judgment "guilty of the crimes charged in the indictment" stood unreversed upon its records, and there was nothing to try. A grave question might arise whether the Supreme Court should now be asked to issue its mandate reversing the first judgment of the Criminal Court, and commanding it to proceed to try the man upon the indictment. If it had no authority to send the man to Will County, and the indictment was at that time merged in the judgment, so that there was nothing to be tried—if the Criminal Court had no jurisdiction of the subject matter, appearance of the parties could not confer it; the trial was a farce, and of no more effect than a sham trial by the bailiffs, and it would seem that even a verdict of acquittal in Will County would be no bar to trial in due course, under the command of the Supreme Court.

Unless a jailor is warranted in confining a citizen upon mere information that a Justice of the Peace has concluded to hold him to bail, and without a warrant of commitment; unless, indeed, in cases affecting life, we dispense with all regularity, and sanction looser proceedings than would be permitted in the most ordinary business transactions, it would appear that the Criminal Court, or any other to which it might send the man, could not try and hang the man till authority had been committed to it by a warrant regular upon its face, issued by the proper authority.

It seems that the Justice of the Supreme Court was obliged to grant the *supersedeas* to prevent a judicial murder. He had nothing before him but the record, and that showed no authority to try and hang the man, and he could not take the testimony of any person to impeach the record and show a different state of facts, even though rumor suggested that other facts existed. There are cases where Judges take bribes to decide wrong; there are others where they proceed from a more dangerous motive, and seek pretexts for deciding cases one way or the other to promote their ideas of justice, to satisfy public opinion as they view it, to sustain their consistency, and support former decisions, not one moment being within their oath to do their duty according to law. Indeed many Judges would rather commit perjury than surrender these motives or acknowledge that the law is wiser than they. Of course the law is useless when so administered. The caprice of these men takes its place, overthrowing all security. Yet, we have little protection against such usurpations, except in an enlightened public opinion, and it seems proper that, as the public are disappointed at this second reprieve of Perteet, they should understand the reason, and see that it was a duty the Judge was bound to perform, unless he preferred to betray his oath and usurp the power to set aside the law.

EDWARD ROBY.

NOTES FROM THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The Driver motions, yesterday, served as so many appetizers to the State's Attorney, who proceeded with his prosecutions with relentless ferocity. To listen to the passionate outpourings of Mr. Reed, one would have thought that he thirsted for the life's blood of each prisoner, at the very least. Judge Gary threw saw-dust into the impending slaughter-house, and continued some cases, heard the pleas of others, and got through with the following:

Thomas Johnson was tried for larceny and receiving property knowing it to have been stolen. The man was a teamster, of hitherto irreproachable character. His young wife was in Court, and shed copious tears as the State's Attorney depicted the blackness of her husband's heart and the enormousness of his villany, and smiled joyously as her husband's counsel dwelt upon his numerous good qualities, and the feeble testimony produced against him. The jury was unable to agree when the reporter left.

In the matter of George Driver, the man who killed his wife, the motion for new trial was overruled, and exceptions were taken; the time to file bill of exceptions being extended to March 1st. Motion in arrest of judgment was overruled. Motion to defer sentence till the filing of bill of exceptions was overruled. Driver was sentenced, accordingly, to be hung on the 14th day of March, in the jail of this city, by the neck until he be dead.

THE ELECTION OF SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

The bill mentioned in our despatches from Springfield, as introduced in the Senate by Mr. [illegible], is as follows:

A bill for an act to amend an act entitled "An act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices, approved April 3, 1872," and to provide the time for the election of the Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County. Be it enacted by the People of the State, represented in the General Assembly: That Section 12 of the act to which this act is an amendment, and which section is in the following words and figures, to wit: * * * * be so amended that said section shall read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. The Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County shall be elected as follows: One on the first Monday of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every six years thereafter; one on the first Monday of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and every six years thereafter; provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as in anywise affecting the length of the term of said Judges of said Superior Court of Cook County.

SEC. 2. Whereas, it is desirable that the Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County be elected at the same time when the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County are to be elected, which constitutes an emergency; therefore, the act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The object in making this an emergency bill is to avoid the election of Judges at the time when political influences of the worst kind are brought to bear in the November struggle,—influences from which, it is felt, the judiciary should be free.

AN UNUSUAL SET-OFF CASE.

Elisha Eldred yesterday filed a bill for set-off against Wm. E. Rollo, assignee of the Merchants' Insurance Company, in bankruptcy. He affirms that he purchased of the Company a schooner named the Melvina, for $13,000, through Rollo, then Secretary of the Company, understanding that the vessel was the property of the Company, Rollo being trustee only; that he paid $4,000 in cash and gave notes for the balance; that he had policies of insurance on his property, for $16,500, with the Company which became a loss by the October fire; and he therefore prayed a set-off of the policies against the notes, and to restrain the Assignee proceeding for the recovery of the latter. The Assignee filed his answer, affirming that the Company was not the owner of the vessel; that the money to be paid on the notes would never become the property of the Company, that the notes were payable to him as Trustee; and that the Company was not liable for set-off.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

The Humboldt Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Standish V. Cornish, as creditors on an unpaid note of $1,549.33. The usual rule to show cause was entered, together with warrant of seizure.

Adjudication by default was yesterday entered in the case of Charles C. Griffin, returnable March 19, before J. A. Crain.

In the matter of James D. Robertson, an order was yesterday issued under Section 26.

Dismissal was entered in the matter of S. H. Bradford, unless objections are filed in ten days.

Denial of bankruptcy was yesterday entered in the matter of Edward Boss, trading as Edward Boss & Co.

GENERAL NOTES.

Two small mechanics' liens petitions were filed in the Superior Court yesterday, namely: John Rawk and Edward Woodman v. Barbara McMahon, on Nos. 388 and 390 Chicago avenue; and William Moore v. John Cady, on Sub-Lot 1, of Lots 1 to 4 and 9 to 12, of Block 19, on Johnson, Roberts & Storr's Addition to the city.

The bills for injunction, John Gangham v. The Northwestern Fertilizing Company, and The Northwestern Fertilizing Company v. Village of Hyde Park, were yesterday argued as to jurisdiction, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Drummond, and continued over till this morning.

Mina Fensky yesterday procured an injunction of the Circuit Court restraining the sale of her husband's property, she having instituted a suit for divorce on the ground of cruelty, and fearing that he will make away with his estate to avoid the payment of alimony. The estate is worth about $9,000.

Judge Booth was trying McMillan v. Smith all yesterday; it was given to the jury last night; call 173 to 178 and 209 to 216 inclusive. The same case is on trial before Judge Rogers, and there is no change in the call. Judge Porter will call 52, 53, 56, 58, 60, 61, 65, 65 to 81 inclusive.

Bill Wray yesterday entered a motion in the Criminal Court to set aside the default of his bail, filing affidavits that he had been absent in Minnesota, where he was summoned to appear in Court, and that he returned to Chicago, directly "his business" was over. The matter will be argued to-day.

Bray, et al., v. McIntyre, et al., was tried before Judge Porter and a jury, yesterday. The plaintiffs are merchants of Providence, Rhode Island, and sue the defendants for balance of account for purchases and sales of wheat on commission.

The following confessions of judgment were entered in the Superior Court: White & Hofner, for use of George A. White v. Melchior T. Friedricks; confession of judgment, $323.46; Swain, Barnard & Co. v. Ernest Sadler, $329.50.

Attention is directed to an article in another column of an expose of attempted sales of 6 by 30 feet lots to the south of the city, with a list of the names of the parties now holding conveyances.

The Judges of several of the Courts adjourned, yesterday morning, from half-past 10 till half-past 11 o'clock, to attend the bar meeting of respect to the memory of James L. Stark, deceased.

The examination in the State Insurance Company as to the National Loan and Trust Company's claims, was, yesterday, resumed before Register Hibbard, and adjourned till to-day.

The principal feature of the new suits entered in the Circuit Court, yesterday, was the large number of appeals from Justices' Courts.

James Hayden, yesterday, commenced suit in the Superior Court against the city, and Henry Lange, in case, $500.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—George, William and Frederick W. Brown, et al., v. Timothy and Cornelia Wright; foreclosure of mortgage for $15,000 on Lot 8, in the Circuit Court Subdivision of the s w ¼ of Section 6, Township 39, 14. Arthur B. Meeker and Wm. L. Brown v. Geo. K. Shoenburger, Jr., and George Bryant; assumpsit, $3,000. James B. Agnew et al. v. John S. Crawford; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Elisha Eldred v. Wm. E. Rollo, Assignee of the Merchants' Insurance Company; petition for set-off.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,914—Suppressed for service. 5,915—Cate v. David Overlack; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 5,916—Mina v. Edward Fensky; bill for divorce and injunction to restrain the defendant making away with his property. 5,917 to 5,927, inclusive—Appeals. 5,928—Frank E. Spooner v. Charles Heicher; assumpsit, $500. 5,929—Lewis J. Holtzman et al. v. Eugene Bartoly and Edward Huther; confession of judgment, $2,467.83. 5,930—James H. Patterson v. Miner T. Ames and John M. Corse; assumpsit, $500. 5,931—Mulvell v. Green; appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,400—Elwell Manufacturing Company v. S. Livingston; assumpsit, $500. 2,401—Jas. Hayden v. The City of Chicago and Henry Lange; case, $500. 42,402—Robert Tarrant v. Jacob Lauer; assumpsit, $350. 42,403—White & Hafner, for use of Geo. E. White, v. Melchior T. Friedricks; confession of judgment, $323.46. 42,404—Swain, Barnard & Co. v. Ernest Sadler; confession of judgment, $329.50. 42,405—Wilson H. Stubbings v. Robert H. Fish; assumpsit, $700. 42,406—John Rawk and Edward Woodman v. Barbara McMahon; petition for mechanic's lien on Nos. 388 and 390 Chicago avenue. 42,407—Wm. Moore v. John Cady; same in Subdivision Lot 1, of Lots 1 to 4 and 9 to 12 of Block 19, Johnson, Roberts & Storrs' Addition. 42,408—Isaac Hays et al. v. A. Ungewitter; assumpsit, $250. 42,409—Appeal. 42,410—Jacob K. Van Duger v. Albert G. Morey; affidavit to garnishee Samuel J. Walker for $668.69. 42,411—John V. Farwell v. B. J. Downey; capias, $300.

AMUSEMENTS.

FLORA NEWTON'S BENEFIT.

The following programme has been arranged for the performance at the Academy of Music this afternoon. First on the list of attractions comes a comic operetta of Offenbach's, "Lischen and Fritschen," in which Miss Lelia Ellis and Sappho will take the principal parts. Mr. Milton Nobles follows with a recitation. Mr. Hooley's company give the elegant little comedy, "A Pretty Piece of Business." The screen scene in the "School for Scandal" will be played by the principal members of the company from McVicker's Theatre. The performance will conclude with the comedy "Checkmate," by the Academy Company, nearly all of them appearing. The programme is one of the best ever offered at a benefit performance in the city, and there is offered an excellent opportunity for judging of the merits of the different companies by bringing them into juxtaposition. Those who patronize the entertainment will have the consciousness of having contributed to aid a young lady, who has, by a peculiar misfortune, been debarred from earning her own living in her chosen profession. We trust that the theatre will be filled in every nook and corner.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

At Mr. Hooley's theatre, "Everybody's Friend" will be given every night this week, with Mr. John Dillon in the role of *Wellington de Boots*. On Saturday (Feb. 22) afternoon a grand bill will be presented at the matinee. Next week "False Shame," the most recent of Mr. Daly's sensations, will be played for the first time at the West. Great care has been taken that, in scenic appointments, it shall fall but little behind the representation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

Messrs. Carpenter and Sheldon gave two Thomas concerts in the Union Park Congregational Church yesterday—one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The evening concert was attended by a very large audience, and had a memorial character in the presentation of the same programme as that given at Mr. Thomas' inaugural concert in this city. The same general excellence was found in yesterday's concerts that attends all these entertainments. The final concert of the series will be given to-night at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, near Twenty-third street, with the following programme:

PART I.

Symphony, No. 3, Op. 153, Im Walde "In the Forest" ......Raff
Daytime......Impressions and Sensations
Twilight......{ a, Reverie. b, Dance of the Wood Nymphs
Night......{ The quiet Murmur of Night in the Forest. Arrival and Departure of the Wild Chase, with Dame Holle and Wotan.
Break of Day..Concerto, No. 4, in G, Op. 58, Beethoven
Miss Anna Mehlig.

PART II.

Selections, from 1st Act Lohengrin......Wagner
Songs, { a, "Fisher Maiden," b, "Springfaith," } ......Schubert
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Fantasie for Harp......Godefroid
Mr. Adolphus Lockwood.
Menuet des Follets, Ballet des Sylphes, { La Damnation de Faust, } ...Berlioz
Traumerei......Schumann
Cavalry March......Schubert

Raff's Symphony will be found to make as good an impression as "Les Preludes," and renders this evening's programme especially attractive.

IN MEMORIAM.

Action of the Chicago Bar with Reference to the Death of James L. Stark, Esq.---Eulogies on the Life and Character of Deceased---Resolutions of Condolence.

A meeting of members of the bar was held at the Law Institute, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to take action in reference to the death of James L. Stark. The attendance was very large. Judge Drummond presided. He said they had met to pay a tribute of respect to a deceased brother. He had known him several years, and met him frequently; in all his intercourse with him he felt a great respect for the man and the lawyer. His efforts in the United States Courts had shown fidelity to his clients, industry and ability.

Mr. E. B. McCagg formed the acquaintance of the deceased when he first came to Chicago, and his respect for him increased every day. Mr. Stark lived a happy life. His character was evenly balanced, and he drew about him friends who enjoyed his society. He took great interest in the welfare of the city, and materially assisted in its progress. He moved that a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. McCagg, Sweat, and Miller.

S. A. Goodwin, Esq., had known Mr. Stark for many years, and wished to testify to his genial character and blameless life. In the first case, he tried in Chicago, he was the opponent of the speaker. They had always been friends, and he revered him for his many good qualities.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report:

James L. Stark, a resident of this city, and a member of the bar of Cook County, has in the Providence of God been removed by death from the scene of his earthly labors. As a lawyer, he was faithful and earnest; as a friend, most kind; as a citizen, full of love for his country and its institutions; as a man, gentle and benevolent. We, his professional brethren of Cook County who knew him, make this record in memory of his worth and our esteem and loss, and do resolve

First—That the death of Mr. Stark in the prime of his life, and in the ripening season of his usefulness, is cause for grief to all with whom his life brought him in contact; a true and warm-hearted gentleman, and as good as honest, he won the affection of those who knew him well, and secured the respectful regard of all who were brought into business contact with him.

Second—That we tender to his family, whose loss is irreparable, and to all his brethren of the bar, to whom he offered a good example, our sincere condolence that his clear head and warm heart are lost to them forever.

Third—That a copy of these proceedings be sent to his family, and that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to present them to the several Courts of this county, and to request that they be entered on their minutes.

Mr. Ashton spoke feelingly of the deceased. He was courteous and high-minded, and his statements could always be relied upon. He was one of those who drew around him by his geniality and integrity many friends. No one has ever expressed other than sentiments of friendship and admiration for the deceased. He was not disheartened by the great fire, but was the first who commenced an improvement on the North Side.

Mr. Markson said no one expected Mr. Stark to be carried off, so suddenly. He was a man of careful and regular habits, and had none of the excesses that were apt to sap vitality. All his surroundings were of a pleasing character, and one would have imagined that he was the last person whose death they would have been called upon to mourn. The speaker could testify to his faithfulness to his clients, and his urbanity to all. He was a devoted husband and father, a warm, true, and unflinching friend, and possessed all the qualities which made a *man*.

E. S. Isham and S. W. King also made a few remarks.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Chair appointed as the Committee C. Beckwith, United States Courts; J. M. Jewett, Superior Court; Wirt Dexter, Circuit Court; Sidney Smith, Cook County Court.

The meeting then adjourned.

HORSE NOTES.

The Messrs. Mitchell Bros., of Glen Mitchell, Saratoga County, N. Y., have purchased for the stud, at a large figure, the Ethan Allen stallion formerly known as Dan. Cornell, having been bred by a gentleman of that name, formerly of Whitehall, N. Y. The horse was owned by Mr. P. O'Neill, of Chicago, by whom he was purchased for $6,000. He has sired some valuable colts, among them the Buck Mare, Fanny Raymond, George H. Mitchell, and also one or two, very promising, owned by I. V. Baker. Mr. O'Neill has filled the little black horse's place in the team with another equally as fleet.

The following gives the names and sires of trotting horses with a record below 2:23:

Name.	*Time.*	*Sire.*
Flora Temple	2:19¾	One-eyed Ky. Hunter
George Palmer	2:19¾	Lame Bogus.
Jennie	2:22¼	Red Eagle.
Flora Bell	2:22¾	Uwharie
Lady Thorne	2:18¼	Mambrino Chief.
Henry	2:20¾	Magna Charta.
Camors	2:21¾	General Knox.
Lady Maud	2:23¾	General Knox.
American Girl	2:17¾	Amos' Clay.
Lucy	2:18¼	George M. Patchan.
Dexter	2:17¼	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
George Wilkes	2:22	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Jay Gould	2:21½	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Gazelle	2:21	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Goldsmith Maid	2:16¾	Edsall's Hambletonian.
Rosalind	2:21¾	Edsall's Hambletonian.
Kilburn Jim	2:23	Wood's Hambletonian.
Huntress	2:22¾	Volunteer.
Mountain Boy	2:20¾	Major Winfield (Everett).
Judge Fullerton	2:21¾	Major Winfield (Everett).

Pat Ring, who trotted second to Jay Gould at Dexter Park last summer in about 2.24, jumped into a hole near St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th ult., and so injured himself that his owner was compelled to kill him. Pat was a very promising horse, and last year won fourteen out of twenty-five starts.

Mr. F. D. Norris, of Brooklyn, recently purchased, at a steep price, of Mr. Rufus Hatch, of New York, the famous trotting gelding Lew Pettee, by Norman, dam a mare of Maine Messenger blood. He has a record of 2:29, made in a third heat.

Occident has been put in training for his matches with Rosalind, which will come off in a few weeks. Occident is looking finely, and in his exercise steps out better than ever. Great hopes are entertained of his success in the coming matches.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

The election at South Evanston, Tuesday night, resulted in the election of the following gentlemen for Trustees: Colonel J. B. Adams, Collins Shackelford, Sylvester Goodenow, Thomas H. Watson, and A. E. Warren, who will hold their office until the April election.

The Lakesides will meet to-night at the residence of J. M. Williams, Esq., on Hinman avenue. There are to be the usual literary exercises and tableaux.

The Trustees of the village met on Tuesday evening, but owing to the sickness of Hugh & White, the attorneys of the Board, they adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in March.

The festival and tableaux given by the ladies of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Lyon's Hall, Tuesday night, was a quiet but pleasant affair. The attendance was not as large as might have been expected, but all enjoyed themselves.

D. L. Moody read the Bible last night at Highland Park. The hall was well filled and the occasion a very pleasant and profitable one.

SCOTT'S BOULEVARD.

A Liliputian City on the Prairie, Whose Lots are 6 by 30 Feet, and Grand Avenues 6 Feet Wide.

Agents Selling the "Lots" in New York and the Western States.

Tribune Reporters Rummage the Records for a List of the Conveyancers.

It appears that Mr. G. W. Scott's land speculation,—the notorious Boulevard Addition to Chicago,—is being extensively dealt in throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Eastern States. The only effectual method of putting a stop to the disastrous effects to hundreds of families that may follow the dealing in these cemetery lots, is to expose the matter in a manner more thoroughly than has yet been done, and that as briefly as possible, and at the same time publish the names of those who, however innocently or unfortunately for them, are now the holders of such lots, in order that people in this city or elsewhere, who are about trading for, or about to purchase these lots of the persons in question, may at once know the real nature of the article they contemplate trafficking in. This week, a lawyer received a letter from a prominent New York house, stating that the latter was about to advance $1,300 on so many lots, block so-and-so, Boulevard Addition to Chicago, and asking him to look into the title. They never questioned the value, but apparently assumed it to be ample security. The lawyer told the law reporter of the circumstance, and together they looked into the matter, discovering before long that other lawyers had received similar letters of inquiry from many States, notably Michigan and Wisconsin. As all these lawyers, basing their opinion on articles in the Chicago press, and not on their own knowledge, scrupled not to call the Boulevard enterprise "a swindle," without having troubled themselves to certify the facts at headquarters, the reporter proceeded to repair the omission. He found that George W. Scott had purchased, for $9 per acre, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 37, from one John McCaffery and wife. This land is that platted as the Boulevard Addition to Chicago. Turning to the maps of the county, the reporter found no description of the land in the new maps, but in the old, this land and all surrounding it, was marked "SWAMP." Its distance from the Court House is not far short of twenty miles. The next thing to do was to examine the plats recorded by Scott. The old ones had, within the past two months, been substituted by not less than *seventeen new ones*; and after a patient examination, THE TRIBUNE representative discovered that, of the seventeen plats, ten showed lots measuring each 15 feet by 80 feet; and the other six plats showed lots all measuring 6 feet 7-10 inches, by 37 2-10 inches!! The streets measured exactly six feet in width all through, and the alleys about 18 inches! And the conveyances show that these lots have been selling at the rate of $200 each! They are worth nothing. Of these lots, 6,048 have been platted for sale, and, once bought, they must be paid for by the purchasers; there is no getting out of the scrape by charging this is a swindle. Legally, it is nothing of the kind. The title is good, and the lots are what they are represented to be, namely, lots in the Boulevard Addition to Chicago. The pretty little plans that are produced to the intending purchaser confirm the first favorable impressions. The Boulevard Addition is regularly laid out—on paper—in avenues and streets and alleys, namely, Park, Willow Grove, Rustic Grove, Central, and Grand Drive avenues, all six feet wide, running north and south, terminating on the west by Marble row; the north and south boundaries, running from east to west, being, north, Boulevard avenue, and south, Promenade avenue—beautiful, high-sounding, progressive, healthy names, what though the width of these avenues be but the length of a man, and the whole affair as unsubstantial, shadowy, and unreal as swamp can make it. Comment, as the post saith, is superfluous. Here are the names of the persons to whom conveyances have been made down to date, and although long lists of names are usually looked upon as so much waste of space, we doubt not that hundreds of readers will think otherwise, when they read these lines this morning:

S. W. Osgood, Sarah St. Clare, E. Gutsche,
W. D. Crothers, Rosette Barnette, E. E. Fields,
J. E. Kimpton, M. A. Richardson, W. L. Simpson,
L. Rumpf, A. McDaniel, Geo. W. Carey,
Agnes M. Askins, C. A. Smith, A. B. Carey,
W. H. Castor, G. Ringe, Kate C. Warner,
M. A. Scarbrough, G. Dragorious, Sarah Dinginan,
E. H. Sabin, H. Stiles, John McDonald,
H. M. Shepard, J. E. Stevenson, W. S. Moore,
Martha A. Smith, Elizabeth Niesel, Eliza A. Turney,
J. Michalech, N. Anderson, L. Bond,
J. H. Conover, N. Saurtleff, P. McCloud,
M. Moffatt, C. Paul, C. G. Dowling,
T. Gilfoil, A. B. Clark, Cordelia Johnson,
A. L. Mills, P. Marx, F. W. Eilan,
D. B. Fowler, P. Franzmann, E. Mack,
T. D. Bentley, C. Schaffner, B. F. Roberts,
M. C. Sloan, W. A. Cox, J. A. Laroque,
O. Briggs, J. Sellars, M. E. Boone,
Geo. Fisher, M. Kelly, Cath. L. Mills,
T. F. Bragg, J. Johnston, E. Becker,
G. D. Foster, O. Comiskey, F. K. Misch,
W. Judkins, J. Frank, A. H. Remington,
Hellen M. Depple, M. E. Shaw, A. Geissler,
J. Belz, A. Bennett, T. Farmer,
E. W. Pelton, P. A. North, J. Peterson,
J. B. Goff, J. M. Seanthis, C. Wallett,
Mary A. Wollett, J. Chambers, O. Briggs,
Mary Smith, R. Nollett, H. Pride,
A. C. Parker, G. M. Berdine, J. Gerbert,
C. Algrim, J. C. Mitchein, A. C. Kellogg,
Mary Seaman, O. H. Brooks, H. Wheeler,
R. W. Northway, Christ'naGomann, F. C. Bowen,
H. Thomason, M. D. Mothers-paugh, J. N. Johnson,
Dorothea Lemke, E. Tole,
Morton & Ricker, D. Robertson, R. Hanisch,
J. Fisher, P. Lanless, M. M. Onmuller,
G. W. Bishop, J. Smith, A. C. Kellogg,
D. H. Barney, J. Brown, J. Young,
A. Wood, G. S. McHenry, H. J. Clark,
H. Betterman, J. A. Hosington, J. Healey,
P. McCall, Anny Clemens, J. H. Bhymer,
D. Furlong, F. R. Misch, W. J. Hough,
T. Seinmetz, Mary Craig, C. H. Caslee,
Marianus Locher, E. Denton, C. A. Smith,
J. Mandenach, P. B. Towney, J. H. Clark,
J. Bowers, L. Gardner, R. Illingsworth,
N. S. Higgins, O. Aldinger, W. Glonfield,
M. Biansfield, R. W. Law, H. A. Anderson,
H. H. Armstead, J. Latimer, J. Sandridge,
G. S. Kendall, T. S. Games, M. C. Slan,
E. E. Zimmerman, J. Latimer, F. Pounds,
S. Black, H. Larson, P. Doll,
P. C. Lawyer, D. J. Lawlor, W. J. Earickson,
W. Harrison, G. Wendt, E. Brown,
J. Black, J. Mitchem, W. J. Highly,
A. Freund, T. Cree, E. F. Thomas,
J. H. Burns, W. W. Higgins, F. Schneider,
S. Burns, R. Freeman, G. E. Corbin,
J. Kean, W. M. Williams, M. E. Huyck,
W. J. Duronne, J. C. Tilton, O. O. Huyck,
J. B. Schad, T. D. Riley, F. M. Ballard,
C. N. Towner, D. Beale, F. P. Berry,
J. W. Cooper, E. McCoy, T. Cleveland,
Francis Apted, J. Bairstow, E. F. Elliott,
Maria McGowan, J. Williams, S. Francis,
G. W. Bishop, R. Martin, H. Mueller,
I. Springer, Caroline Binnemann, E. Dresser,
A. Rosenberg, Bridget Lynch,
I. Weil, Mary Flanagan, M. McKercher,
Catherine Frey, P. Marx, W. M. Baxter,
Charlotte Herk, Gabriel Binnemann, J. Sandridge,
H. H. Armstead, Eliza B. Gable,
R. Overstreet, J. Zacharias, Isabella M. Mitchell,
G. J. Kennedy, H. Scheib,
Mary E. Brown, J. E. Powell, John A. Mitchell,
J. N. Emmerson, A. Barn, J. H. Burns,
P. Hamburg, J. C. Tilton, Ann Kelly,
J. H. Hanson, M. Meyar, Bridget Duffy,
H. Nicolaysen, J. O'Hara, A. T. Herrick,
G. F. Jackson, W. H. Coulson, M. Morris,
R. Jack, Jean Livesey, Mrs. J. Livesey,
J. Torrant, N. Locher, P. Boser,
Sarah J. Cockerill, Ols A. Anderberg, Catherine Miller,
W. S. White, L. Summerfield, C. W. Anderson,
J. Flynn, H. S. Barden, Mary L. White,
L. Martin, Louisa Eberle, E. Simpson,
W. A. Butters, J. H. Burns, Annie C. Bushnell,
G. F. Jackson, J. S. Vanderburg,
L. Hennis, A. H. Foskett, Mary O'Brien,
R. H. Ware, W. J. Edwards, Margaret Morrisy,
N. Urbanus, T. Sherrey, A. Herde,
A. Martin, C. J. Wheelock, J. H. Einhorn,
O. J. Daily, Phebe Edwards, K. O'Brien,
J. D. Thayer, Wina Wadsworth, Ira S. Smith,
J. McKenzie, M. & T. Louden, W. Hofsas,
L. Jones, P. Nelson, H. Stewart,
J. H. McQuay, A. Huth, S. Hoan,
P. Fogerty, J. Williams, S. Hoon,
Sophrona Benson, F. Bowman, E. Spets,
Anna Peterson, W. E. Alldridge,
Mary Mullen, C. Poulson, C. C. Comport,
Margaret Cavenagh, L. Mobey, G. A. Johnson,
A. Engstrom, O. Johnson,
Elizabeth E. Simpson, A. Richardson, G. H. Welch,
Mary Mockler, G. H. Welch,
C. Johnson, P. Grady, R. Cook,
J. Anderson, Bridget Grady, Johanna Lebrecht,
Sophia Lebourne, Emily S. Williams,
H. Fiesch, Eliza R. Hughes, Celia Mary,
O. F. Newling, Francis Rogers, J. E. Hughes,
P. O. Bekins, Sarah L. Loomer, P. Waters,
M. Hasbrouck, Winiford Wallace, W. H. Williams,
J. J. Carlson, Laura E. Lee, J. C. Haines,
T. P. Peterson, N. Bedrick, A. B. Brook,
E. Byers, W. H. Stone, J. Brittenshire,
J. Fond, H. Dornire, Jane A. Clueton,
J. Lehmann, H. H. Northcroft, M. Livingston,
Dr. H. Claflin, W. J. Elliott, A. Westengaard,
Honora Flaherty, A. Bryant, Harriett Wilcox,
T. W. Patterson, E. Jennings, A. H Poer
J. Norman, M. G. Haines, Nellie Russell,
T. Norman, Mary Folkins, D. J. Lucie,
C. Falk, M. S. McClure, G. Past,
T. Haddon, S. L. Krippahne, Katie Petrie,
Mary Greenwood, J. Shaw, H. A. Johnson,
Eliza Allis, H. Easters, P. J. McNally,
J. McNally, Helen E. Swetz, A Constable,
Mary Swail, Julia A. Pierce, F. Pierce,
E. Horn, N. Erickson, J. C. Burmeister,
H. Finkaim, R. Dunn, J. E. Erickson,
J. McFarlaine, J. Gordon, SofiaNordenholm,
Callie Smith, J. Sellars, Martha Fitzpatrick,
Ole Johnson, J. Sellars,
M. Scanlon, F. J. Stripp, A. Sauer,
J. Wycoff, Kathrina Danat, N. Eckhardt,
J. A. Webb, C. L. Payne, E. Thon,
C. Palmgren, N. P. S. Janson, O. S. Drake,
P. Coleman, L. P. Larson, F. H. Gewinn,
R. Dierna, C. J. Milleson, E. W. Carr,
W. E. Dempsey, M. Connors, F. W. Hunt,
C. W. Knapp, Anna Connors, Caroline Burroughs,
Elizabeth A. Gaskill, J. Lynch,
H. Hoepps, G. Sullivan,
C. F. Meyer, H. F. Gudehues, W. Sides,
J. Donat, G. Walter, H. Doehla,
Eliza G. Davis, T. Cusack, G. Schlecht,
Julia Sage, F. W. Rippen, F. Mott,
Ellen Moran, C. Beyer, Elizabeth Smith,
Calista M. Barnes, J. Elliott, S. Olson,
Mary A. Goode, K. Kriz, J. A. Selmann,
W. L. Freeman, H. C. L. Max, L. A. Slight,
Margaret Young, G. M. Bowers, Mons. H. Rorion,
Jacob W. Young, R. Berans, M. Childs, Jr.
G. Oxford, Marie Neerbye, Tacy Cox,
L. A. Slight, S. J. Bassett, F. Brown,
F. H. Winston, J. C. Pfeiffer, C. Lisbon,
G. R. Lockwood, K. Nordhoff, W. F. Martch,
G. R. Lockwood, P. Werkman, Marg. M. McNevin,
G. R. Lockwood, J. S. McElligott, Delia McNevin,
D. Abbott, W. S. O'Brien, Anth'ny McNevin,
T. G. Ferely, Mrs. E. Boynton, M. McKenzie,
G. D. McDaid, Anna S. Hannigan, P. Bengston,
J. Hendricks, Mary Murphy, A. Handlerger,
N. P. Jansen, J. Reamer, H. Orchard,
E. Tarrant, C. M. Leffang, P. C. Dyhrenfurth,
A. Buck, G. F. Jackson, Anna M. Hertzenant,
N. J. Smith, H. Tessmann,
J. A. Harrig, Francis Aring, B. Wertgemant,
H. M. Harrig, C. Goos, A. Poulsen,
J. Weltner, F. Danke, A. M. Neilson,
J. Lindstrom, et al., M. Bepp, J. F. Kruse,
F. Boehmer, J. Moller,
G. F. Stromslat, et al., C. DeJong, N. Dedrick,
J. S. McElligott, J. Whitmore,
A. E. Herbert, M. Dermlnn, C. Peterson,
F. Lindstrom, O. Downs, J. H. Clark,
Ann Beck, J. Shaw, J. W. Clark,
R. H. Ware, C. Groscof, Y. Dolatkowski,
C. Crosman, F. Pegel, W. Littlejohn,
John Whittle, P. Dickie, N. Arends,
W. R. Crichton, J. Sullivan, H. Mokate,
W. Straus, Ann O'Rourke, A. Mokate,
A. Long, A. & A. Albert, Adda Lill,
J. C. Muther, J. Hammer, T. F. Park,
Dorothea M. Cellar, J. O'Connor, J. H. Vosburgh,
J. Flad, G. C. Schon, A. Matchette,
G. Lamarche, O. C. Thomason, G. W. Hattle,
Bertha Levy, O. Waler, W. G. Freran,
N. S. LaRose, W. W. Brown, Lizzie M. Johnson
N. Merrian, A. A. Westengaard, J. Grant,
E. Bennett, A. Westengaard, J. C. Grant,
H. Gerrecke, F. Rickart, J. Oswald,
S. Keating, D. S. Taft, E. Show,
J. P. McBride, A. Caproni, M. O'Rourke,
Thos. McBride, T. Huber, R. G. Baumgartner,
Eva Stender, A. Bayer,
W. W. Shennan, M. Lechurer, T. R. Thommeyer,
H. Elliott, M. Wehrer, J. Petrie,
C. Wilke, S. Young, W. Schaffer,
W. Tapscott, E. Memory, C. T. Wilkins,
R. Bennett, C. Svenson, J. Rice (2 Jeannetts)
Rosina Doussarmy, Elizabeth C. Doran,
G. A. Gutyah, N. W. Hitchcock, Mary H. Hudson,
H. Freiberg, W. W. Hitchcock, C. H. Schwartz,
F. Schmidt, C. W. Cook, C. H. Humphreys
Mary A. Merriweather, G. Moore, W. W. Orris,
M. T. Frazier, W. Johnson,
S. Rann, J. Nepis, J. Johnson,
J. M. Young, F. Beese, J. W. Clark,
J. J. Sherman, F. Harder, J. Baker,
P. A. Fair, H. L. Dahl, D. F. Bacon,
Christina Moses, J. Murray, D. Humphreys,
H. Zinkam, Matilda Palmer, T. Woodson,
Mary Hannegan, H. M. Condu, Emma L. Coulson
C. H. Helmelay, G. K. Oettinger, J. W. Hopkins,
J. Osler, W. Rigney, H. H. Stowe,
I. S. Sayre, I. G. Hopkins, E. Metzger,
C. Hentze, D. B. McCombil, Minnie Dalean,
Jane Nielson, M. Peters, A. C. Matchette et al,
O. Valliere, M. Peters,
N. Lesperance, V. Reider, R. O. Sparks,
W. H. Watkins, I. H. Londerhose, I. H. Peterson,
J. L. McCloud, I. G. Laugdody, I. D. Bond,
Mary O'Shaunassy, M. Ryerson, J. Smith,
Louisa Eberle, E. E. Wilson,
Sarah K. Fernal, T. Murray, E. Beenny,
D. Rehm, Hector Fraser, J. Mitchen,
A. Rehm, J. Gamborn, Thos. McCloskey,
A. Rapier, M. & T. Lorden, P. Cummings,
C. Celfet, Cecelia Marx, J. Celfet,
H. Banks, S. Mathison, J. S. McElligott,
I. Hopkins, E. S. V. Douden, J. Myers,
A. Duckett, A. R. Ball, F. Yockey,
A. Olson, O. H. Kretzahmer, J. Kelter,
C. B. Hestoror, J. Hufmeyer, L. L. Gallagher,
A. Handtman, Geo. Harrop, Margaret Cooney,
T. Ryan, A. Handtman, E. Crone,
J. O. Lingenfetter, C. Schurke, J. Bligh,
E. Gay, B. E. Phelps, J. Bligh,
A. Bauer, M. Dushak, M. Lorin,
J. Schell, M. Gallistai, G. Gemeinhardt,
D. W. Keller, Abbie R. Jazens, E. & E. C. Palmer,
A. H. Riddle, J. M. Short, ElenorVanOstrand

PERSONAL.

Captain D. P. Dobbins, of Buffalo, is at the Sherman House.

M. L. Sullivant, Ford County, is stopping at the Gardner House.

The Lucca Opera Troupe left for Detroit last evening.

J. B. Arnold, Esq., Secretary of the Pittsburgh Smelting and Refining Company, is at the Tremont House.

L. P. Wilson, of Prairie City, Ia., arrived at the Stock Yards yesterday afternoon with 240 hogs of his own raising, whose average weight has 440 pounds.

Mr. L. W. Butler, a temperance lecturer of New York City, arrived in the city yesterday from a lecturing tour through the Northern part of the State.

A young lady in Casey, Wyandotte County, Ohio, writes to the Mayor to inquire about one Fillmore Savage, a barber, who promised to wed her, but broke his promise. She, in her turn, vows to teach him "a thing or two,"—wedlock or jail-lock. Savage's picture is in town.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: I. Willis, Arcola; Alex. Rintoul, Glasgow; A. Jacobs and wife, Pennsylvania; H. C. Parker, Kewannee; John S. Sterling, New York; J. McConnell, Portsmouth, O.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House, yesterday, were the following: Albert Thompson, Boston; George W. Brown and wife, Denver; H. Mayo and wife, Burlington, Vt.; J. A. Sawyer, Iowa; W. S. Single, Indiana; W. Goodman, New York; J. E. Hills, Providence; E. N. Hurlbut, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following; J. D. Ellis, Philadelphia; S. Bushnell, Massachusetts; Henry S. Mara, Toronto; A. A. Locke, John W. Dodge, New Hampshire; John B. Arnold, Pittsburgh; Benj. F. Ehrman, Cincinnati; J. L. Abernathy, Leavenworth; J. D. French, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday were the following: D. M. Clark, Philadelphia; J. D. Harte, Plainville, Mich.; D. A. Young and family, Red Wing, Mich.; Charles A. Wear, New York; Dr. George Mack, Waterloo; Thomas Waddell, Jacksonville; J. T. Norton, St. Paul; Charles S. Price, Philadelphia.

Just before ringing up the curtain at Hooley's, last evening, Mr. Blaisdell stepped to the footlights and said: "Ladies and gentlemen—For certain reasons, known to the public, Mr. Dillon cannot appear to-night." John has been doing so well for the past three or four months, it is to be hoped his present indisposition will be of short duration.

Among the arrivals at Burke's European Hotel, yesterday, were: Fred. A. Packard, Boston; George Deidel, New York; George W. Leidy, Philadelphia; P. A. Burke, Utica, N. Y.; Frank Gregory, Lockport, N. Y.; Henry Wise, Cairo, Ill.; W. S. Callohen, St. Louis; E. W. Deitrich, Marshalltown, Iowa; Jno. Hadfield, Mineral Point, Wis.; Judge H. H. Cody, Naperville, Ill.; Major M. J. Amick, Colorado; A. Bruce, a well-known railroad contractor.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: H. W. Loring, Boston; W. H. Dunkle, Sioux City; J. K. Secor, Toledo; H. Carroll, U. S. A.; J. S. Osborn, Wyoming; Louis Kline, San Francisco; J. Garrett, Philadelphia; S. W. Hoyt, St. Louis; J. G. Parker, Denver; T. B. Campbell, St. Paul; D. Smith, Montreal; F. M. Page, Minneapolis.

William Cullen Bryant has gone to Florida.

Wendell Phillips was last week the guest of Senator Sumner.

H. H. Simmons has sold the Lebanon (Ill.) *Journal*, and goes to Colorado.

William H. Perry has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Canada Southern.

General James Shields is to deliver a Washington's birthday oration at Leavenworth.

Bayard Taylor's country seat, at "Cedarcroft," is to be sold.

General F. T. Dent will retire from duty at the Executive Mansion, March 4, and rejoin his regiment in July.

Henry Ward Beecher says that a poor man with plenty of "cheek" will get along better than a modest man with $50,000.

Miss Bertha Steinfeld has been awarded $7,875 by a Brooklyn (N. Y.) Court, for disappointed affections.

De B. Randolph Keim, late agent of the United States for the examination of consular affairs, is now Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

The Earl de Grey, son and heir of the Marquis of Ripon, became of age the 29th ult., and the event was duly celebrated. The Earl, then Viscount Goderich, attended his father at Washington during the session of the High Joints.

The Prince of Wales will probably shortly visit Ireland and be installed President of the Order of Chivalry, a new grade recently established or revived in Masonry; and the event will be celebrated by a grand Masonic entertainment and ball in Dublin.

Fremont, now under indictment in France for fraud, had his character analyzed once by a California orator, who styled him "A statesman who never made a speech, a General who never fought a battle, a path-finder who always lost his way, and a millionaire not worth a continental d—n."

Governor Perham, of Maine, will, it is reported, soon resign to accept the Pension Bureau at Washington; and, in that event, John B. Foster, of Bangor, now President of the Senate, would become Governor. While in Congress, Mr. Perham was a member of the Committee on Pensions.

Colonel Brunel, who was reported as having been killed in a cupboard in Madame Fould's apartments when the Versailles troops entered Paris, writes to the *Republique Francaise*, dating from 39 Baker street, London, asserting that he was not killed, and was not in a cupboard, but was wounded at the Chateau d'Eau, and carried from the field. On the whole he is glad of it.

THE PERTEET CASE.

Letter from Judge Knowlton---What Perteet's Counsel Knows, and What He Does Not Know About the Removal of a Cause from an Inferior to an Appellate Court.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 18th inst., appears a communication from Charles H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney of this county, concerning the Perteet case.

He states some facts of his own knowledge affirmatively and some negatively. He also plainly indicates his opinion to be that a cause is *remitted* from a supreme to an inferior Court by filing a certified copy of the opinion of reversal. After this, with all else published about the case, I feel compelled to speak.

It may be fairly presumed that I know something of the facts and of the law of this Perteet case, as I have tried it twice and argued it once in the Supreme Court.

I desire to state some things which I do know, and some which I do not, concerning the case in question.

First—As the case now stands in the Supreme Court there are twenty errors assigned.

Second—I do *not* know upon what particular error, or errors, the writ of error was allowed and made a supersedeas by Judge McAllister. He did not inform me, and I am not aware of the fact (if such be the fact) that he has ever told anyone else. I have little doubt that this supersedeas writ of error was allowed by the Judge, in consequence of his having more confidence in the opinions of such Judges as Lord Hale, Lord Mansfield, Hawkins, Kent, Parsons, Spencer, and Marshall, than he had in a few floating pounds of imagination, having no basis in either fact, law, or reason.

Third—I am quite well satisfied, from conversation with good lawyers, and from reading elementary works and adjudged cases that some very good lawyers, both off and on the bench, have labored under an impression that, where a cause has been removed from an inferior to an appellate Court, either by appeal or writ of error, that it remained in that Court, even after a reversal of the judgment therein, until it was sent back by a document, or writ called a remittitur; and which exhibits what the *record* in the appellate Court shows, has been done by that tribunal; and, that this species of record evidence is the only evidence which can properly be presented to the inferior Court, as a basis of any further action therein.

However, Mr. Reed seemed to entertain the opinion that a certified copy of an opinion of an appellate Court is a remittitur. I do not know, nor do I care to know, how many lawyers there are in this city who will agree with Mr. Reed. The number may be sufficient to frighten a man possessed of no military courage.

Fourth—One thing is certain, that the record in this Perteet case does not show that any remittitur in the case has ever been sent from the Supreme Court to the Criminal Court of Cook County, or to the Circuit Court of Will County. And it is equally certain, that this defect of record was by myself assigned for error.

The place to discuss the validity of this assignment is in the Supreme Court, hence I shall not undertake that task at this time, nor through the medium of a newspaper.

Fifth—The record *does* show that the evidence presented to the Criminal Court of Cook County, of the reversal of the former judgment, was a certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court, and that upon that evidence alone the cause was redocketed in said Criminal Court. It was *not*, therefore, re-docketed upon the filing of a remittitur from the Supreme Court, which would have been the proper evidence, and, as I think, the only proper evidence of the judgment of reversal. Time and the decision of the Supreme Court will do something to inform the world who is right upon this question, as well as upon some other important questions now involved in the case. I may, perhaps, be pardoned for suggesting, that it is barely possible that a closer attention to the requirements of the law in capital cases, even at the expense of less attention to the manufacture of public sentiment against a person whose life is at stake, would contribute somewhat to the decrease of error, and to a better state of conscience before asking a conviction, and the imposition of the penalty of death.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1873. J. H. KNOWLTON.

The City of Paris.

At Stein's Dollar Store, No. 124 West Madison street (formerly No. 83 South Clark street), the ladies will find the latest novelties in the following kinds of new goods: Jet and plated jewelry, jet necklaces, lockets, ladies' back combs, in shell and whitley, large walnut brackets, plated ware, pocketbooks, ornaments of every description, lamps, glassware, clock, large looking-glasses, chromos, etc., etc. These articles cost only one dollar.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It I Had Known It

Last Year.—This was the language of a poor cripple, who, fourteen months ago, was smashed under an iron beam. He had been allowed to suffer pain and assume a mass of deformity—but he had now recovered the use of one knee by the Centaur Liniment. We hear such language every day. There is no pain this Liniment will not assuage, no lameness it will not alleviate, and no swelling it will not subdue.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The shortest, best, and safest route for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, now open for Passenger Traffic. Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, corner Canal and West Madison-sts., as per time table in railway column.

Tickets to all points for sale at Depot, and at Office, 37 West Madison-st.

A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen'l Ticket & Pass'r Ag't.
T. E. CHANDLER,
Pass'r & Ticket Ag't,
37 West Madison-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
8 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RUBINSTEIN FAREWELL CONCERTS!

RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI

FAREWELL TO CHICAGO.

Friday Evening, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, only Gala Rubinstein Matinee.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. GRAU and Messrs. AIKEN & LAWLOR have the honor to announce as above the last Rubinstein Concerts in Chicago, and the farewell appearance of Anton Rubinstein, the greatest living pianist; Henri Wieniawski, the world-renowned violinist; Mdlle. Louise Liebhart, the celebrated London soprano; Mdlle. Ormeny, the distinguished contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, accompanist.
Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2, according to location. Box Office now open. Admission, $1; Gallery, 50c.
Steinway's Pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts.

LAST GRAND CONCERT BY THEO. THOMAS' Unrivalled Orchestra, ASSISTED BY Miss ANNA MEHLIG, AND GEO. L. OSGOOD, To-Night, At the Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1.50. For sale at 88 Wabash-av., and corner Madison and State-sts.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

NEXT IN STAR COURSE.
Monday, Feb. 24, Michigan-av. Baptist Church,
"STREET LIFE IN EUROPE."
Tuesday, Feb. 25, U. P. Cong'l Church,
"FROUDE AND IRISH HISTORY"
Tickets, 75 cts. and $1. For sale at usual depots Friday morning, Feb. 21.
CARPENTER & SHELDON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DECIDED HIT OF
JOHN GARTH,
And positively last night of its production, on account of other novelties.
ANNIE FIRMIN,
JOHN JACK,
IN TWO OF THEIR GREAT PARTS.
Friday, Benefit of Miss ANNIE FIRMIN, when will be produced an entirely new play, "WIFE OF 2."

Illinois St. Andrew's Society and Chicago Caledonian Club.

Members of the above Society and Club are requested to meet at 16 North Ada-st., to-day (Thursday) at 1 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of the late George Kennedy.
ROBT. CLARK, Prest. Ill. St. Andrew's Society.
DAVID JOHNSTON, Chief C. C. Club.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE HOME OF COMEDY.—By general desire, the inimitable Comedian, JOHN DILLON, will repeat his great success,
WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
For three nights only—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 20, 21, 22. Coyne's exquisite Comedy,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Grand Holiday Matinee (Washington Birthday), Saturday, Feb. 22. Special Announcement—Monday, Feb. 24, the hit of the season, direct from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, New York—FALSE SHAME.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EDWIN BOOTH

Every Night and Saturday Matinee. Wednesday and Thursday, last nights of

BRUTUS.

Friday and Saturday—Mr. BOOTH as SHYLOCK—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Matinee—Mr. Booth will appear for the first time in Chicago as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

ACAMEMY OF MUSIC.

Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 20,
COMPLIMENTARY MATINEE,
Tendered by the entire Dramatic Profession of Chicago to
MISS FLORA NEWTON,
Who was so seriously injured during the production of the Black Crook at the Academy of Music last November. HOOLEY'S, McVICKERS' and the ACADEMY Companies, and a HOST OF VOLUNTEERS in a GLORIOUS ENTERTAINMENT. Regular evening prices of admission. Seats may now be secured. Doors open at 1 o'clock. Begins at 2 precisely.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Mackin and Wilson in their inimitable impersonations. Grand Vocal Quartette. Mystic Changes. Turn Him Out. Rival Artists. Love in All Corners.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Monday, Feb. 24, Benefit of BEN. COTTON.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Feb. 17, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular young Tragedian,
E. T. STETSON,
IN HIS IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
NECK AND NECK.
Replete with Thrilling Situations and Startling Effects.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,
Will be held in Myers' Opera House, Friday, Feb. 21, from 1 to 5 p. m. Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, and others will speak. All are invited to take part in the discussions. No reserved seats.

DOWN TOWN DINNERS

Throughout this week, 12 to 3 p. m., in aid of
CHRISTIAN UNION,
At 118 Franklin-st.
Under charge of the Ladies.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

At V. Frey's Dancing Academy, Klare's Hall, 70 North Clark-st.,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Tickets, $1 each.
Pupils meet every Wednesday and Saturday night, from 8 till 10½.

LOTTERY.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT THE
NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.
To be Drawn in Public, March 31, 1873.
Tickets $1 Each or Six for $5.
Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.
1 Cash Prize......$75,000 | 1 Cash Prize......$25,000
1 Cash Prize......15,000 | 1 Cash Prize......10,000
1 Cash Prize......5,000 | 1 Cash Prize......4,000
For balance of Prizes send for Circular.
This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by His Excellency, Governor W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.
The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.
AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address
J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York Supreme Court, Kings County. Walter S. Griffith against the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and to an order of this court, made and entered herein on the 13th day of February, 1873, a second and final dividend of twenty-five cents on the dollar of the debts of the late Atlantic Fire Ins. Co., is ready to be made, and will be made, on the 10th day of March, 1873, at the office of the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, No. 172 Broadway, in the city of New York. Dated, New York, February 17, 1873.
JOHN D. COCKS, Receiver.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Receiver.

CHROMOS.

A New Chromo,
ENTITLED
THE NEW RECRUITS,
Given to each Customer, by
THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Madison-st., and 123 Twenty-second-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Investigations; Proceedings in Congress—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Washington Letter—Producers vs. Non-Producers [communication]—Due South: Proposed Air Line Railroad from Chicago to Nashville—No Scavengering in the Seventh Ward [communication]—Sentence of Driver, the Murderer—The President's Southern Tour.

THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Amusements—In Memoriam: Eulogies on the Life and Character of James L. Stark—Horse Notes—South Evanston Matters—Scott's Boulevard: One of the Latest Schemes for Disposing of Real Estate—Personal—The Pertest Case—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Poland Committee's Report; Mr. Colfax's Spear of Truth; Railroad Freights and Taxes: The President's Vetoes—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Notes from the State Capital—Good Templars' State Convention—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table.

SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Brutus."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "John Garth." Matinee: Benefit of Flora Newton.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Major Wellington De Boots," "Everybody's Friend."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Neck and Neck."

THOMAS' CONCERT—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ONE AND ALL—ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. C. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, February 20, 1873.

The Senate, yesterday, debated the Two Per Cent bill, but took no action upon it.

Massachusetts begins to repent its hasty condemnation of a long-tried and faithful Senator, and petitions its Legislature to expunge the vote of censure on Senator Sumner for his presentation of the famous Oblivion resolution.

Oakes Ames is confident that he is in no danger from the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee. He says that a motion to expel the Committee would get more votes than their resolution for his expulsion.

The farmers of Will County met in Convention, yesterday, at Joliet. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted denunciatory of the conduct of the railroad companies. The Convention formed itself into a permanent Club, in which all but farmers are refused membership.

The House Committee on Appropriations have approved, with some minor amendment, the House bill passed by the Senate withholding from the Pacific Railroads all that they may earn from the Government while in arrears for interest paid out of the United States Treasury on the bonds issued to them by the Government.

The America and East India Telegraph Company, incorporated the other day by Congress, is now said to be a worthless concern. The parties in interest are believed to be irresponsible, and to have sought the franchise only to make money out of its sale. A motion has been made in the Senate to reconsider the vote in their favor.

Minority representation has been so successful in Illinois that its adoption may be speedily looked for in other States. A step in this direction has been taken in the Michigan Legislature, where a joint resolution has been introduced for the submission to the people, at the election of 1874, of a constitutional amendment making the free vote a part of the organic law of that State. The amendment proposed follows the provisions of our Constitution.

There was a temperance debate in the House, yesterday, on Mr. Coburn's bill, forbidding the promotion of any army officer addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs. One member wanted to know what would have become of the President if that rule had been in force during the war, and another suggested that the bill be made to include members of Congress. An attempt to amend by omitting the word intemperate failed, and the bill passed as presented.

Oakes Ames has been before the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to testify about the checks for $10,000 given Senator Harlan by Durant. Ames heard of them first from Harlan himself, who came to him one day apparently much worried, and said that, if these checks had come from the Pacific Railroad, he wanted to return them. As the date of this conversation is not given, it does not appear whether it occurred before or after the recent disclosures. Ames said that the road had never reclaimed the money from Harlan.

In this issue we print a map with a description of a proposed railroad connection which will open direct communication between Chicago and Nashville, and add another strand to the web of railways which encircle this city and feed its growth. This route needs only the completion of a link of seventy miles between Vincennes and Owensboro, and a few miles from the latter place and Nashville, to give a continuous rail between Chicago and Nashville, and to open to the trade of this city the extensive railway system of the South and Southwest.

The Detroit *Tribune* states that when the late Hon. W. A. Howard was stumping in Indiana, in 1869, he had a conversation with Mr. Colfax upon the great expenses of the campaign, and that Mr. Colfax replied "that he had friends who had generously helped him to a considerable extent," and then related his receipt of $1,000 from Mr. Nesbitt, of New York, a gentleman with whom he said *he was but slightly acquainted*." It now turns out that Mr. Colfax had received no less than four different checks for $1,000 each from Mr. Nesbitt, which, considering his "slight acquaintance" with Mr. Colfax, is the most remarkable case of benevolence on record.

In accordance with the request of Senator Pomeroy's counsel, Judge Horton, the prosecution were ordered, yesterday, to give a brief of the names of their additional witnesses, and of what they meant to prove by them. The order was instantly complied with, and both the Senator and his counsel will find in it as much as they can well attend to. The prosecution state that they will prove the actual purchase of votes, by Judge Horton, now Senator Pomeroy's counsel before the Committee; that Pomeroy ordered others to be bought at stated sums; that he paid hotel bills and other expenses for a large number of members of the Legislature; that he exacted contributions from railway companies in his behalf; and used his influence in other corrupt ways to procure his own election. They will also identify the $7,000 paid York by Pomeroy in every stage of its transmission from the bank, through Pomeroy to York, and from York to the Secretary of the Kansas Senate, who now holds it.

The Chicago produce markets were steady yesterday. Mess pork was dull and 5@10c lower, at $12.70@12.75 cash, and $12.75@12.80 seller March. Lard was active and a shade easier at $7.50@7.52½ ₩ 100 lbs cash, and $7.55 seller March. Meats were in fair demand and steady at 4¼@4⅜c for shoulders; 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs; 6⅞@6⅞c for short clear, and 8⅝@8⅞c ₩ lb for 18-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were quiet at $5.00@5.15 ₩ 100 lbs. Highwines were dull and easier at 87c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and firm at 12c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was firm and more active. Wheat was in fair demand at unchanged prices, closing at $1.21⅞ cash, and $1.22⅞ seller March. Corn was active and steady at 31⅛c cash, and 31⅛c seller March. Oats were in better demand and firm, at 26¼@26⅜c seller March. Rye was more active, and steady at 65@65½c. Barley was quiet, but 2c higher, closing at 72c for No. 2 cash or seller March. The cattle market was fairly active, but the large supply weakened prices. Sales were reported at $2.50@6.37½. Hogs were active and steady at $4.25@4.70. Sheep were quiet and unchanged.

Messrs. Nye and Conkling are described as having been "almost beside themselves with rage" during the Senate discussion of the Pomeroy case on Tuesday, denouncing not only Pomeroy's accusers, but the whole system of Congressional investigation that has been pursued during the winter. It is a suspicious circumstance when Senators voluntarily array themselves against investigations in general. There may be particular cases in which a Senator's convictions would lead him to oppose investigation as a useless investment of time and money. But nothing can justify a general opposition to all investigations, and particularly at a time when so much Congressional corruption has been probed and exposed by this means. If Messrs. Nye and Conkling pursue this mad-dog policy of snapping and biting at everybody who suggests the exposure and punishment of corruption, it will be difficult for them to suppress the suspicion that they fear some exposure and punishment on their own part. In the absence of any cause for investigating their cases, they should be careful to avoid furnishing one. The Caldwell Committee declared, and rightfully, that it was just as corrupt to buy off a Senatorial candidate, and thereby to secure his influence and that of his friends, as to buy up a Legislature. Perhaps it is this doctrine that attracts the special indignation of Mr. Nye, who gives way to Mr. Jones, of Nevada.

Governor Beveridge, at the request of the the gentlemen whom he named for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, has withdrawn their nominations from the Senate. We understand that the report of the Railroad Committee of the Senate, and a canvass of that body showed that Mr. Stillwell's confirmation was impossible. His friends could not consent that he should receive the stigma which his rejection alone would bring upon him,—a stigma unwarranted by any of the facts of the case, and grossly unjust to him as a gentleman. On this account the names of all the nominees have been withdrawn together. We regret that these gentlemen should have thought any other course advisable than awaiting the result of the lawful and regular action prescribed by the Constitution. It remains now with the Governor to name for these positions three other gentlemen of equally good repute, and leave with the Senate the responsibility of rejecting them, if it choose to exercise its undoubted right to do so. The Senate has the right to reject as the Governor has the right to nominate, and neither need assign any reason for such action. It is manifestly impossible for the Governor now to appoint Mr. Morgan, in whose behalf such flagrant attempts have been made to dragoon and coerce him. To do so would be to surrender his functions into the hands of impertinent and irresponsible busy-bodies. The State of Illinois has not sunk so low that its choice of Railroad Commissioners is confined to one man, or that its Governor cannot be trusted to make the selection which the Constitution and laws place in his hands.

The Democrats of Connecticut have nominated Charles R. Ingersoll, an able lawyer of New Haven, for Governor. They reassert their adherence to the principles declared at Cincinnati and adopted at Baltimore, and give the second place on their ticket to a Liberal Republican. In New Hampshire, there are four tickets in the field,—the Republican, the Democratic, the Liberal, and the Temperance. It is said that the Democrats and Liberals are not acting together in the New Hampshire canvass, because they desire to throw the election into the Legislature. As the Governor must be elected in that State by a majority over all other candidates, they hope to divide the vote in such a way as to prevent the Republican candidate from securing it. Practically, then, the Democratic party and the Liberals are keeping up separate organizations, and combining for temporary advantages. If it is the intention to form a new party, this is certainly not the way to go about it. There are are two regularly-organized parties, the Republican and the Democratic. If there is to be a new party, it can be neither one nor the other of these. Each has its traditions, its prejudices, and its objectionable features. The Liberals must run their own machine, if they would have a party. Those who desire to act with them must desert the old organizations,—must cease to be Democrats and Republicans, and must become Liberals. It was in this way that the Republican party was formed from beginnings that were very much smaller than those with which the Liberals would start out. It is the only way in which any new party can be formed. It is only a question of time and place when and where such an organization, entirely independent of all existing parties, shall be established. If New Hampshire and Connecticut fail to initiate it, it will be done elsewhere.

The *Nation* makes a bad showing for the motives of Congress in its present disposition to increase salaries, by comparing the ratio of increase heretofore of judicial and legislative salaries. According to the proposed increase, the salary lists of the three branches of Government would be as follows: For nine executive officers, $41,000 per annum; for nine judicial officers, $18,000 per annum; for 367 members and delegates in Congress, $1,101,000 per annum. It rests with Congress to fix the salaries of all three branches. In contrast with this exhibit, the policy of the First Congress is noted. The subject of fixing their own salaries was approached with delicacy and reluctance by the Congressmen of those days. They finally fixed their compensation at $6 a day, and, for three of the most laborious sessions ever known, counting 520 days of service, the compensation of each member was only $1,560. Yet, when they came to fixing the salary of the President and the Supreme Judges, they exhibited becoming generosity. They were anxious to give the President a salary that would enable him to administer his office with becoming dignity, and $25,000 a year was finally agreed upon. Their declared purpose in fixing the salaries of the Supreme Judges was to secure the most eminent lawyers by paying more than they could make from their private practice. As it was ascertained that an able and industrious lawyer of those times could earn $3,000 a year, it was decided that the Chief Justice should have $4,000 and the Judges $3,500. Since that time, the modesty of Congressmen appears to have vanished. In 1855, the salary of Congressmen was made $3,000 and that of Supreme Judges $6,000. Since then, Congress has increased its own pay 66 per cent, and that of the Supreme Judges 33 per cent. Now it is proposed that they shall increase their own pay 60 per cent, and the pay of the Judges 25 per cent. It is very evident that the Congressman of to-day has a higher opinion of legislative than of judicial services, though the recent developments scarcely warrant the conclusion.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In reviewing the conclusions reached by the Poland Committee, it is just to remember that their task was at once delicate and embarrassing. They were called upon to examine charges of bribery against some of the foremost men in the nation, Congressional colleagues whom they had come to respect, gentlemen whose motives had never before been impugned. This circumstance alone would have rendered their task difficult and harassing. Added to this, however, was a mass of conflicting testimony, in which men of equally high standing before the community confronted each other with opposing statements, and left to the Committee to guess where the lie, or rather the perjury, was. Under circumstances like these, it is scarcely remarkable that their report should have been incomplete and inconsistent in some respects. There are several notable points about it, which may be stated as follows:

1. The Committee have recognized degrees of guilt in Credit Mobilier transactions. In the cases of Brooks and Ames, whose expulsion they recommend, there was undoubted guilt. In the case of Mr. Bingham, there was an enjoyment of all profits from the time the stock was transferred to him to the time of his settlement with Ames, in 1872, though the precise amount was not ascertained. Mr. Scofield was found to have surrendered his Credit Mobilier stock, but to have retained $1,000 in the Union Pacific stock, which was presumably a profit. Mr. Kelley received $329 at one time and $750 at another time as his profits. Mr. Garfield received $329 as a dividend, but had no further transactions with Ames. Mr. Dawes received no other benefit than 10 per cent on his investment, if that can be called a benefit. Mr. Blaine never took the stock which Ames offered him, and was completely exonerated. The implicated Senators must look to their own body for judgment. Here is a gradation from positive, conscious, and persistent guilt, through several stages of disgraceful connection with the scheme, down to a complete innocence. The Committee did not attempt to define the relative degree in which these gentlemen were guilty, aside from Ames and Brooks.

2. The report is defective in alleging as the reason for Ames' expulsion that he had bribed members of Congress, while it fails to stipulate what members of Congress had been bribed. In making no further reference to Messrs. Dawes, Garfield, Kelley, Scofield, and Bingham than reciting the circumstances of their cases, there was no effort to charge upon them the guilt of bribe-taking. The tone of the report tends rather to relieve these gentlemen of such a suspicion. Now, Mr. Ames did not bribe Brooks, because Brooks dealt directly with the Company, using his position as Government Director to secure a large amount of Credit Mobilier stock. Who, then, did Oakes Ames bribe? The Committee are convinced that it was the purpose of Oakes Ames to bribe when he allowed members to have stock at par which was worth 200 or 300 per cent, and then permitted them to pay for it out of its dividends. This feature must have been explained to the gentlemen who received the stock. They must have known what they were to pay and how they were to pay. If Mr. Ames intended to bribe by giving property at one-third its value, the recipients, being intelligent men, must have suspected as much in accepting the property on such terms.

3. The most lame and impotent feature of the report is the failure of the Committee to make some pointed condemnation of the conduct of Congressmen who had been proved to have entered into a speculation whose profits depended upon the avails of a Government subsidy. Even if it were assumed, though it is not, that all these gentlemen were ignorant of the character of the Credit Mobilier Company, it would furnish no excuse for their connection with it. It was their business to know about it. They are sent to Congress, and paid out of the public money, for the purpose of knowing such things and of protecting the interests of the people. When they are found associated with a scheme to divide the profits that accrue from the United States Government it is clear that they have gone into it either knowingly or ignorantly; and it is hardly possible to suppose that men shrewd enough to avoid taking the stock in their own names were ignorant of the nature of the business. They are culpable in either event, and it was a serious defect in the report that it did not pass a stern rebuke upon such transactions. Loose generalities will not answer.

4. The argument of *reductio ad absurdum* is applicable to this last feature. The report leaves it to be inferred that Congressmen may legitimately dabble in speculations in which money is to be made out of the Government, so long as they do not accept the opportunities in the sense of bribe-taking, or while they may be in ignorance of the fact that Government money is to be got out of them. If one Congressman, or half a dozen, may do this, then there is no reason why all Congressmen should not do it, and do it continually. If Congressmen may own one share apiece in Credit Mobilier, they may own the whole. Nobody would maintain this.

The Committee erred seriously and fatally in not defining the real nature of the transactions before them. We say, further, that all the Congressmen who derived any profit, great or small, from the stock given them by Ames, should resign their seats, and go before their constituents again, leaving it to the latter to determine how far they may be trusted in view of what has been disclosed. As for Messrs. Oakes Ames and James Brooks, it is difficult to conceive that Congress can take any other course than that suggested by the Committee. If it fail to do so, it will confirm a suspicion, which is already pretty well defined, that Congress dares not expel Ames from fear of further revelations. The whole of the stock which Ames held as trustee has not been accounted for, and the whole of his memorandum-book has never yet been seen. Does Congress fear to have the full history of Credit Mobilier unfolded before the world?

MR. COLFAX'S "SPEAR OF TRUTH."

The position of Mr. Colfax grows worse continually. Every time he opens his mouth he puts his foot in it. When his case was closed, or supposed to have been closed, a few days ago, his friends were quite sure he had accounted satisfactorily for his $1,200 deposit by the queer donation of a $1,000 bank-note from the deceased Mr. Nesbitt, and we were half inclined to think so too. But a prowling member of the Committee went to the bank where Colfax kept his account in 1868, and found that three *checks*, of $1,000 each, from Nesbitt to Colfax, had been deposited in the year 1868, at intervals of three months—namely, in April, July, and October. There is no evidence as yet to show what disposition Mr. Colfax made of this money, or why Nesbitt paid it, but it is in evidence that Nesbitt was a Government contractor. This opens a new field of inquiry, and contains some unpleasant suggestions, but its chief interest is derived from the antecedent testimony given by Mr. Colfax and members of his family concerning the $1,200 deposit.

It will be remembered that this testimony went to show that Nesbitt was a comparative stranger; that he was anxious to have the $1,000 remittance kept secret; that he had probably employed the extraordinary and hazardous method of remitting the $1,000 bank-note in an ordinary letter, instead of sending it by express, or registered letter, or draft, or check, in order to keep it more secret, and that it was altogether a surprising thing that Mr. Nesbitt should send Mr. Colfax any money whatever. To this must be added Mr. Colfax's original testimony, that he could not have received so large an addition to his income as $1,200 without remembering it very distinctly. How does all this tally with the new discovery? Mr. Nesbitt could not have desired that one out of four of his donations of equal amounts should be kept in a peculiar and special manner secret. He would not have been likely to adopt an extra-hazardous mode of sending $1,000, while he was making other remittances, both before and after, in a perfectly safe manner. It could not have been a surprising thing to Mr. Colfax that Mr. Nesbitt should send him this $1,000, if he was sending him checks for that amount frequently. Finally, his transactions with Nesbitt, or Nesbitt's with him, were so numerous, and amounted to so large a sum in the aggregate, that he would have remembered them in the first instance when the dispute arose concerning the $1,200 deposit.

The South Bend *Union* recently took for the text of a pretty caustic article on this subject, the following words from Mr. Colfax's September speech:

> Let me detain you for a few moments, my townsmen, *while I touch a fabric of falsehood with the spear of truth*, exposing the so-called Credit Mobilier scandal, that you may see of what worthless stuff campaign charges are made.

It must be admitted now that a fabric of falsehood has been touched with the spear of truth, and that it has tumbled about the ears of the Vice President. Mr. Colfax can hardly expect even the office-holding newspapers to stand by him any longer.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS AND FARES.

In the report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners the subject of the reduction of freights and fares is discussed, and the conclusions reached, after a thorough examination of railroad business, are clearly stated. These conclusions are:

1. That a reduction of fares for long distances, as for through travel, has hardly a perceptible influence in stimulating passenger travel.

2. That a reduction of fares for way travel, or comparatively short distances, particularly in the neighborhood of large towns, does stimulate travel, and to a degree which renders the reduced fares more profitable than the high ones; and, where season or commutation tickets are sold, travel can be stimulated indefinitely by the reduction of the rates.

3. That, with respect to freights, an opposite principle exists. Through freights are enormously stimulated by low rates, while local freights are not.

These practical results of a thorough analysis of railroad business are important both to legislators and to railroad men. It teaches the injustice both to railroads and to the public of any rates, either for fares or freights, founded upon mileage alone. The cost of making up a passenger train from Chicago to St. Louis is the same whether there be ten or one hundred passengers. To divide the aggregate cost by the number of miles, and adopt the result as the rate to be charged to each passenger, is not just, either to the through passenger or to the way passenger. When the train is made up, the expense is not increased by the carrying of a few more passengers. The through passenger should not unnecessarily be taxed for his proportionate expense of the whole train computed according to mileage, when nine-tenths of the passengers, for whose convenience the whole expense has been incurred, ride but a short distance, and are taxed only at the same rate. Nor, on the other hand, would it be just to apportion the cost of running the whole train at so much per head for each passenger, without any reference to the distance travelled. In fixing the rate for transportation, there must be some rule adopted whereby the cost of the train shall be equitably distributed, with strict reference to a just compensation for the service rendered. Experience shows that the number of passengers travelling a long distance is not greatly increased by a reduction of fare; while it is equally shown that the number of passengers travelling a short distance is greatly increased by reduced fares, especially when tickets are sold by the package or at commutation rates. When the ordinary fare between two points is 50 cents, the amount of travel can be greatly increased by selling these tickets in packages of twenty for $8, and still further increased if reduced to twenty for $6. In every case the company sells the whole package of tickets, and it is of very little concern in its expenses whether the purchaser rides or not. But this reduction of fares for way travel can only produce an increase of revenue along a line where there are numerous and closely-situated towns having considerable population. To admit of an increase of travel, there must be a population from which this increase must come. It is not enough that the reduced rates will induce an ordinary traveller to ride twice where he would have ridden but once before, but it must induce such an increase of the number of travellers, and the number of riders, as will not only cover whatever increase of the cost of transportation may have been incurred, but will also increase the revenue in proportion. As the proportionate cost of transportation per passenger decreases with the increase of the number of passengers, the company can afford, while making a larger profit, to reduce the rates of fare; and all experience shows the increase of travel on a well-populated line can be continued indefinitely by the sale of commutation tickets or tickets by the package. The man who travels thirty miles twice every day is certainly entitled to transportation at less rates per mile than the man who travels 150 miles once every six months. Yet the advocates of a scale of fares, computed by mileage, insist upon the daily traveller paying the same fare per mile, each day, as is paid by the occasional traveller. The result of these deductions by the Massachusetts Commissioners is, that the railroads do not increase travel or revenue by reducing through rates to the mere cost of transportation, but that they do deter travel and lose revenue by maintaining high rates upon way or local travel. Railroads, as a general thing, in their anxiety for through passengers, carry at cost, without increasing travel in the least; and, while they could increase local travel indefinitely at a large increase of revenue, and without any additional cost, they adopt the very reverse policy, and keep that local travel at its minimum.

The same Commissioners point to the facts and figures concerning freights as having the opposite effect. Reduced rates have the effect of increasing through freights, and the longer the continuous journey of the freight car, the greater its daily earnings and profits. While reduced rates do not have the direct effect of increasing local freights, they must do so indirectly. If reduced rates have the effect of doubling the amount of goods brought from New York to Chicago, they must have the effect of doubling the amount of goods supplied from Chicago to other points. While it is true, as stated, that the cost of loading, making up, and running freight trains, is substantially the same whether the distance be long or short, and therefore the rates of freight for short distances must be greater per mile than for long distances, this does not furnish the least justification for differences in rates from points where there is competition, and from points where there is no competition. The principle of compensation, according to service rendered, cannot be sacrificed, and must be followed, and the railroad company cannot adjust its rates for freight according to the degree of competition it may encounter. If it can carry freight in competition at a given rate, it can do so when there is no competition.

The attempt, therefore, to fix arbitrary rates for passenger fares, or railroad freights, at so much per mile, is impracticable, and operates against both the public and the railroads. A bankrupt or unprofitable railroad company is a public nuisance; it cannot accommodate the public except at exorbitant rates. A profitable railroad, on the contrary, can not only increase its facilities to meet the public wants, but, with the increase of the volume of its business, furnish the transportation at a constantly falling rate. To break down the railroad by arbitrary exactions, is to destroy the bridge by which alone we can cross the stream. Railroads are dependent upon public encouragement. They may assert their chartered privileges and proclaim their legal independence of the public, and may defiantly ask what the public can do without them; nevertheless, a railroad company, having the confidence of the people with whom it does business, is infinitely stronger than one at war with its own customers. Every railroad is deeply interested in the increase of the wealth and population of the district through which it passes. The business of a road passing through a country filled with rich and prosperous people must be immensely better than that of a struggling and impoverished people. If the road gleans the country, leaving the people nothing, it destroys the very means by which it alone can become continuously prosperous.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETOES.

The President has, on three or four occasions, vetoed bills making appropriations to pay for private damages sustained in the Rebel States during the war. The claims thus vetoed by the President are small in themselves, and, if they stood alone, there would be no serious objection to their payment. But these small cases are the more dangerous because they are designed to serve as precedents. Once passed, a hundred thousand like claims, ranging from a thousand to a million dollars each, will be presented. These small bills are merely pushed forward for the purpose of having the bulwarks of the Treasury and the established principles of law broken down, that the others may be presented. For several years the battle was fought over a bill for the relief of a maiden lady in Alabama, named Sue Murphy. It was claimed that she was a non-combatant; was a minor at the time, and was loyal; hence she should be paid for injuries to her estate suffered during the war. That bill passed one or the other House of Congress, but failed. It would have established a precedent for the allowance of claims amounting to perhaps a thousand million dollars. The strength of these claims has been in the ignorance of those members of Congress who erected "loyalty" as a substitute for law. In their blind zeal for loyalty they assumed that every loyal man was entitled to compensation for all damages sustained, forgetting that loyalty was a thing that might be proven by testimony, and that testimony was as easily manufactured at the South as elsewhere.

The rule of law is, that no man has any lawful demand upon the United States that cannot be settled by the officers of the Treasury, under general laws. The fact that none of these demands are now payable at the Treasury is *prima facie* evidence that they are but claims upon the bounty, liberality, and equity of Congress. They have, therefore, no legal character; they are not lawful demands, and, until recognized by Congress in the form of a law, are mere petitions for charity. The law of this country, and of every civilized country, is, that all persons residing in an enemy's territory in time of war are public enemies, and that they have no claim for compensation for losses sustained in the prosecution of the war that might not be presented by the Government then in force and carrying on the war. Every person, therefore, residing in the Rebel States, or in the territory subject to the Confederate forces, was, in contemplation of law, a public enemy, and not entitled to any compensation for losses sustained by the war. This rule is applicable even to citizens of foreign countries resident in the enemy's country. There are claims either before Congress, or held in abeyance waiting for a precedent, which cover the losses sustained by every resident in the Rebel States. To pay any of them would not only be favoritism, but would open the door to enormous frauds. The President has, so far, resisted all appeals to open the door and admit these claims. He has interposed his veto promptly and vigorously, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to do so. The approval of these bills would call into existence at Washington an immense lobby, not merely of Southern people, but of Northern speculators. Already we have a lobby to appropriate seventy millions of dollars to the Southern States for the return of the cotton tax; we have also a strong lobby of Northern brokers and bankers, urging that the United States shall assume the debts of all the Southern States, and it is due to the veto of the President that we have not now a triumphant lobby pressing an appropriation of millions of dollars to pay private losses sustained in the Rebel States during the rebellion.

The Italian Government has undertaken the expense of publishing monthly the results of the daily observations of the sun, made by the Italian Society of Spectroscopists, the publication including illustrations of the phenomena of the eruptions seen on the sun on every fair day at Palermo, Rome, and Padua, together with such observations as those of Secchi of the variations of diameter of the sun at different times,—a question of vital importance in connection with the transit of Venus and the determination of our distance from the sun. Tacchini is also studying the distribution of magnesium vapor on the solar surface, and this branch of inquiry will probably furnish the clue to the variation of the heat and light-giving power of the sun in different seasons and years, and perhaps enable us to predict the character of an approaching season.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Oratorio Society will meet this evening at the Swedenborgian Temple, corner of Washington street and Southwestern avenue.

The eleventh annual masquerade of the Danis Society will be given at the Aurora Turner Hall, Milwaukee avenue, next Monday evening. The tickets of admission are $2 each.

The South Chicago City Railway Company have placed an extra car on the Stock Yards route. The two-horse cars now leave Thirty-fourth street every thirty minutes, instead of every hour, as formerly.

Business men should remember the down-town dinners given every day this week by the ladies of the Christian Union, at No. 118 Franklin street. The object for which they are given is a worthy one, and the tables should be crowded every day.

Justice Banyon yesterday sent a young boy, named A. G. Wright, to jail under $300 bail, for stabbing a man in the head named Miles Thew, in a drunken row at No. 355 Twenty-second street, on Tuesday night. Thew's wound is not serious.

The notorious Bill Wray yesterday morning made application before Judge Gary to have his default set aside and he readmitted to bail. Parnell Munson was present to sign the necessary bonds, but, the State's Attorney objecting, the matter went over.

A daring robbery was committed yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. F. Letord, No. 606 State street. The wardrobe in one of the rooms was broken open and the contents carried off. The suspected parties have not yet been arrested.

Unusual interest was manifested at the noon prayer meeting, yesterday. Short, stirring addresses were made by the Rev. J. E. Roy, the Rev. C. S. Thompson, and others. Professor Saukey led the singing. The meeting to-day will be led by the Rev. J. W. Cracraft. The subject of the lecture will be "Eternity."

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Patrick Gallagher, in the employ of the West Side Railway Company, was caught between two cars, at the corner of Randolph and State streets, and being thrown down, was run over. One of his legs was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. He was taken to the County Hospital, where the operation was performed by Dr. Emmons.

One of the rebellious heaters at the Bridgeport Rolling Mills, late on Tuesday night, became angered at a helper who had taken his place and assaulted him as he was proceeding to labor. The heater was quickly arrested and lodged in the Deering Street Station. About twenty other heaters soon surrounded the station and demanded his release. Sergeant Hood informed them that the prisoner would not be released, and told them to leave the station at once. A hasty departure followed this command. A squad of policemen are on guard at the Mills to prevent any further disturbance.

Fuller and Rainforth, who have operated together in every kind of villainy for the last ten years, and whose career was written up in THE TRIBUNE some months ago, were yesterday liberated from the Bridewell, having served out a term of 60 days. They are still under heavy bail for a charge which it is believed will ultimately land them in the Penitentiary. It is but reasonable to presume that these men will resume their old business of "roping in" innocent parties, and the parties had better be on the watch for them.

Henry Wilson, a Scotchman, about 50 years old, residing in the rear of No. 492 West Indiana street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, by hanging himself. He made the attempt with a clothes line in the basement of the house where he resides. He was discovered and cut down by Thomas A. Hearn, a young man in the house, before he become insensible. Wilson has made an attempt to end his life once before. Intemperance is supposed to be the cause of his troubles.

The Professors and Trustees of the University of Chicago, with their wives, and a number of the friends of the institution, met at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, on Ellis avenue, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a college or department for the special education of ladies, in connection with the University. The Rev. Dr. Burroughs, the Hon. James R. Doolittle, Mrs. Doggett, and others, spoke in favor of the project. At the conclusion of the addresses the gentlemen decided to withdraw and let the ladies talk the matter over among themselves. Mrs. Doggett was called to the Chair, and Mrs. Professor Stearns appointed Secretary. The following Committee was appointed to carefully consider the subject and report at a future meeting: Mesdames W. E. Doggett, H. O. Stone, Fernando Jones, L. Wilson, H. L. Seevis, Jesse B. Thomas, J. C. Burroughs, Professor Mathews.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Annual Commencement Exercises, Last Evening.

Sixty-Two Graduates Turned Loose on the Public.

Addresses by President Freer, Prof. Hay, and Others.

Presentation to Dr. J. Adams Allen by the Class.

The commencement exercises of Rush Medical College, at Central Hall, last evening, called together a large number of fashionably-attired ladies and gentlemen, friends of the students and others, more than enough to comfortably fill the hall. The students were placed in solid phalanx in front of the platform, surrounded on three sides by the spectators, and confronted by the Faculty on the platform.

The exercises were opened by a brief prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, interrupted by the outcries of an interesting infant, whose parent had the bad taste to bring it into a public place.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The prayer ended, the President, Professor J. W. Freer, conferred the degrees of M. D., speaking in a low tone almost inaudible even by the students, and also interrupted by the ceaseless wailing of the intractable infant aforesaid. Following is a complete list of the graduates: J. T. Ashbaugh, Franklin Bedford, W. H. Battin, J. M. Barclay, H. C. Bostwick, J. B. Browning, C. C. Birney, J. H. Cristler, C. H. Carey, E. B. Crommett, J. B. Corbett, C. M. Dodge, W. L. Duffin, M. Enfield, D. W. Edmiston, J. W. Evans, J. Grass, Charles Van Heddesson, W. A. Horton, C. H. Hamilton, W. J. Hurt, A. J. Hynds, F. A. Hess, C. F. King, E. A. Kettell, J. A. Kitering, M. H. Luker, F. A. Lewis, N. A. Leofhaurow, G. B. Little, C. L. Myers, P. M. Mundenhall, George McCulloch, M. G. McLean, J. H. Drear, O. C. Oliver, D. W. Pearson, W. W. Rush, G. W. Reynolds, H. R. Riddle, M. G. Sloan, F. E. Sherman, F. Shamonek, J. F. Schaefer, C. H. Smith, J. J. Stone, G. D. Swaine, E. R. Smith, J. N. Storr, D. M. Slemmons, K. T. Stabeck, M. Shoemaker, J. S. Thompson, R. N. Turner, H. J. Thomas, M. W. Wood, J. G. Walker, E. B. Weston, G. C. Wellner, H. A. Winter, D. T. Walker.

A POST MORTEM DEGREE

of M. D. was conferred upon S. C. Alford, deceased, and an *ad eundem* degree upon David Dodge, M. D.; also to A. R. Jackson, T. Adolphus, of Chicago, C. D. Allen, of Rutland, Vt., and T. C. Catlin, of New York.

The graduates, who ranged from beardless boys to hairy men, received their parchments and sat down, after which

THE PRESIDENT

addressed to the students a few words of friendly advice. The parchments, he said, might be considered tokens of skill and learning, and entitled the owners to practice in the medical professions. He cautioned the young men not to let the public be deceived by them, or cast reproach upon their Alma Mater. He complained mildly that blunders were occasionally made by bestowing diplomas upon unworthy persons, and hoped that none would have been made on this occasion. The examination had been unusually thorough, and he hoped the graduates were all diamonds of the first water. The remainder of the address consisted of the usual recommendations to study, not to think themselves anything but "novitiates," but to collect all the necessary books and instruments for their professional armature, etc.

The address was received with applause, after which

DR. [illegible] SMITH,

newly made so, replied. He thanked the President for his address and the parchments, on behalf of the class, and admitted to them that they were only novices. He hoped the faculty would never have cause to regret the occasion. The class were about to separate, never, perhaps, to meet again, but they would never, as individuals, forget "Old Rush." They were united in heart by a common interest, the advancement and development of the science of medicine. There were problems to be solved and discoveries to be made; some might fancy they were to become teachers. Whatever the future had in store for them, their success would be a source of pleasure to the remainder. Whoever did honor to Rush, did honor to himself. Their student life had only begun. As a class they intended doing their best to march together to the music of Science. Humbugs and frauds who were propelled by wind and of no earthly assistance, could not impede the progress of Science. To win they must work. The address was not very agreeably delivered, but otherwise was pertinent enough, though slightly tainted with cant.

PROFESSOR WALTER HAY

was then introduced. He said that it behooved the young men to consider their relations to that ideal being called the public, likened to a circle or a confusion of circles. Each individual would find himself the centre of his own circle or public. This public might be divided into quite a number of classes,—one the physic-taking, and the other the fee-paying class. The province of a physician was not always to administer physic; and here the young doctor would join issue with the public, who held that it was. The propensity of the fee-paying public should be indulged. [Laughter]. This class should be encouraged in well doing, for they had illustrious examples. Naaman, when he went to Elisha, took a quantity of gold, silver, and raiment, as an evidence of his appreciation of medical skill. To acquire steadiness of purpose and integrity should be the first object of a physician, for on these was character founded, and on character the world built his reputation. Thus, the foundations of character must be great and strong. No great reputation was ever built upon a little or bad character. He who commenced in idleness would end in ruin, professional if not personal. Here the intractable infant wailed with horror. Having studied anatomy and physiology objectively on the remains of some of their departed friends, let them study psychology subjectively. The noblest study of mankind was man. One patient, self, the physician should always have in their offices. Let him strengthen the weak points and temper the strong. [The infant's wailing here necessitated its hurried removal.] Let no man be so far misled as to mistake public notoriety for professional eminence. [Re-enter infant.] The Speaker warned all his hearers not to mistake a notice by a newspaper reporter, grateful for an item, for eminence. [The infant—"No, mamma, no, no, no."] The up grades were only to be reached by toil and labor. In one form of study the young men had shown themselves proficients, namely in reading, but reading would not suffice. To this they must add observation and experience. [The infant—"No, mamma, no-o-o."] Never imagine that one cannot study because his field of observation was not large enough. The time had now arrived when his hearers were relieved from the trammels of authority. The speaker concluded by recommending the practice of charity. [A sweet, buzzing sound was here maintained by the unappreciative infant, denoting a pain in its stomach.] Dr. Hay hoped the graduates of the occasion would justify the lofty hopes entertained by their Alma Mater. The address was received with applause.

PRESENTATION.

In a score of unintelligible utterances, shot off like a volley from an oral mitrailleuse, Dr. F. E. Lewis presented to Prof. J. Adams Allen, one of the faculty, on behalf of the class, a very handsome desk. Just enough of what he said was heard to assure the hearer that the wonderful velocity of the speaker's phrases prevented his enjoying something incredibly facetious.

Dr. Allen, in receiving the keys, said he had long ago adopted "*Nil admirari*" as his motto, but now he was astonished, because it was a genuine surprise to "their uncle." He thought this class the best that ever graduated. [Roars of laughter.] That was what Dr. Freer said of a class that gave him a cane, years ago. [Laughter.] The next year afterwards, the class gave Dr. Ray a chair, which brought him down to their level. [Laughter.] Dr. Ray thought that was the best class. For himself, as their uncle, he thought the present of a desk was the most appropriate. With a few more remarks the speaker thanked the class, and was applauded.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Foley, and the exercises came to an end.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Names of the Nominees for Railroad Commissioners Withdrawn from the Senate.

Debate in the Senate on the Minority Representation Resolution.

Partial Report of the Committee on Judicial Apportionment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.—The fight over the confirmation of the nominees for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners ceased this morning when the Governor withdrew the names from certain defeat. Mr. McCrea handed in his resignation, and was followed in five minutes by Stillwell and Robinson. In five minutes more the Governor sent his Private Secretary to the Senate withdrawing all the names, and the crowd, which had gathered anticipating a field-day, went away grieved and disappointed.

STILLWELL'S RESIGNATION.

The following is a copy of the resignation of Mr. Stillwell, handed to the Governer when it was understood the three nominees would resign. It was subsequently withdrawn, but, as it contains Mr. Stillwell's views on the railroad question, it is interesting:

LELAND HOTEL, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7, 1873.
To His Excellency, John L. Beveridge, Governor of Illinois:

DEAR SIR: The honor that you have conferred upon me by selecting my name from among so many candidates, among whom there were many gentlemen of State reputation, for the position of one of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, I fully appreciate, and return my heartfelt thanks. But I see that the appointment does not meet with that approbation that I had hoped it would, and is likely to produce results which may be fatal to the accomplishment of the end which we all so much desire; that is, the breaking down of the railroad monopolies.

My feelings and earnest convictions are in favor of a rigid enforcement of laws touching the railroad question, and I hope that the gentlemen who will compose the Commission will have the earnest support of the Legislature, and that they will be provided with such means as will enable them to successfully cope with the powerful corporations that are hanging like an incubus upon our State, and are drawing our life's blood.

I sincerely hope that by my withdrawal harmony may be restored to the cause we so much love, and that your administration will be a successful one; that by your efforts the rights of the people may be maintained, and that all powers in rebellion to the law may be overthrown. I am, very respectfully, etc.,
(Signed) JOHN STILLWELL.

M'CREA'S LETTER.

Mr. McCrea's resignation is as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19, 1873.
John L. Beveridge, Governor of Illinois:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to request your Excellency to withdraw my name from the Senate as one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. Please accept my thanks for the confidence manifested in recommending myself to so important and responsible position. With unabated devotion to the principles the Railroad and Warehouse Commission was created to carry out and establish, and desiring that your administration may be instrumental in bringing the relief to the agricultural and producing classes of our State which right and justice demand, and the best interest of our great State require, I am, very truly, your obedient servant, S. H. MCCREA.

Mr. Robinson's resignation was spoken, and unwritten.

THE GOVERNOR TO M'CREA.

The Governor replied to the resignation of McCrea and Stillwell, accepting them. The letter to McCrea reads as follows:

Hon. S. McCrea:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of this date, I would say that I have withdrawn your name from the Senate, and I deeply regret the necessity for such action. I nominated yourself and the other gentlemen, believing that you had the ability to enforce the Railroad and Warehouse law; that you were in full sympathy with such legislation; that you were willing to devote your time and energies to the work, and that your integrity was above suspicion, and such is my present belief. I thank you for your kind assurances of esteem, etc. Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

TO MR. STILLWELL.

In the letter to Mr. Stillwell he says: "In making the nominations I had in view only the best interests of the people of the State, and I cannot but believe, were you one of the Railroad Commissioners, you would labor faithfully, earnestly, and ably to enforce all the provisions of the law.

IN THE SENATE.

The Governor's message withdrawing the names of the Railroad Commissioners was called [illegible] the Senate before adjournment. Mr. [illegible] should [illegible] it was necessary the Senate made a motion to allow the names to be recalled, moved to refer the [illegible] effect. Mr. Cummings road Committee, and it was [illegible] to the Railroad Committee [illegible].

THE STATE HOUSE [illegible].

Mr. Jones, of JoDaviess, moved the motion by which the report of the [illegible] tee on the Validity of the State House Bond [illegible] adopted. He was doubtful of the validity of the instrument, notwithstanding the report of the Committee. Mr. Bradwell was in favor of reconsideration. He said it was an "important question," involving land to a large amount. He believed the taking of the bond was a gambling transaction, unconstitutional and unbecoming the dignity of the State. Mr. Wicker desired the Attorney General to pass upon its constitutionality. Mr. Rountree defended the bond, contending it was unquestionably valid in spite of the opinion of Mr. Bradwell. Mr. Moore, of Adams, was uncertain as to the bond. Mr. Quinn spoke for half an hour about the "Peoria bluff." He was satisfied with the bond, however. After nearly two hours spent in talk, the bond was referred to the Attorney General for his opinion.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Joint Committee on Judicial Apportionment have agreed upon the outline of their report. There was some trouble anticipated, and it was stated, apparently without any foundation, that the present Judges were working with their members to defeat any apportionment, so that they might hold over under the Constitution for six years more. There was a proposition to divide the State into large circuits, containing three or four counties each, with rotating Judges, but the majority opposed the movement, and there will probably be 24 circuits with 80,000 people each. The northern and eastern counties were divided easily enough in committees, the only trouble being in the south, where the population is smaller and the number of counties in the circuits larger. This complicates matters and makes combinations difficult, as every one wants to be pleased. The circuits, so far as outlined, are as follows:

1. Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago.
2. DeKalb, Boone, McHenry, Lake.
3. Kane, Kendall, DuPage.
4. Carroll, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside.
5. Rock Island, Mercer, Henry.
6. Bureau, LaSalle.
7. Grundy, Will.
8. Livingston, Kankakee, Iroquois.
9. Henderson, Warren, Knox.
10. Stark, Putnam, Marshall, Peoria.
11. Hancock, Adams.
12. Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, Pike.
13. McLean, Woodford.
14. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Logan, DeWitt.
15. Sangamon, Macoupin.
16. Christian, Shelby, Montgomery, Fayette.
17. Madison, St. Clair, Monroe.
18. Bond, Clinton, Washington, Randolph.
19. Vermillion, Edgar, Douglas, Coles, Clark.
20. Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence.
21. Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Gallatin.
22. Perry, Jackson, Union, Williamson, Saline, Franklin.
23. Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Johnson, Hardin.
24. Cass, Morgan, Scott, Green, Jersey, Calhoun.

THE POLICE DIFFICULTY.

The Cook County delegation of incohesive particles were to have met last evening to consider the police difficulty, but, for some reason or other, failed to get together. It was a mistake to refer the subject to a body of men who will never agree, and the House will have to decide the question in the end, if it is decided at all.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The discussion of minority representation on the Canfield amendment to the Constitution came up as the special order, when Senator Casey replied to Mr. Canfield, reciting, first, the advantages usually claimed for the free voter, and then showing that the objection raised by Mr. Canfield, that localities were unrepresented, was not good. He cited the cases of particular districts. It was not the fault of the free vote that any county went without representation, as minority representation enabled nearly every county in the State to cumulate and send the man of their choice. The people had common rights and common interests, and, independent of party, all the people should be represented in proportion to their numbers. The idea of electing legislators by the free vote was certainly new in the country, but, so far as the experiment had gone, it was a success in every respect. To go back now would be to curtail the liberty of the people. He argued that justice, liberality, and the equal good of the whole people made it necessary that they should be represented in the councils of the State. The whole people were represented in the House, while in the Senate only a portion were represented. Three Senators on that floor were elected by a minority of voters in their districts. The Senate represented 247,573 votes, against 477,844 votes represented in the House. There were unrepresented in the Senate 184,732 votes, against only 19,257 in the House. Did the gentleman propose to disfranchise the people? Was minority representation "born of distrust of the people?" He thought not. He showed that, at an election under the old system, 123,000 votes elected a majority of the House, while 337,000 votes elected a minority. Was that fair? Instead of being a representation of the minority, which was a misnomer, the system allowed a vast majority of the people to be fairly represented. Mill, Buckalew, Medill, Matteson, and other exponents of the system were quoted from.

THE PENITENTIARY.

A joint resolution calling for a Joint Committee of nine to investigate the alleged frauds in the Penitentiary was adopted by the House.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The Committee on State Institutions leave tomorrow, to visit the institutions at Carbondale, Anna, Irvington, and Jacksonville.

MINERS' BILL.

The Senate ordered to a third reading a bill amending the Mining law so that children under 14 years of age, and females, may be employed in coal-mines.

THE FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

The legislative farmers met to-night, Senator Baldwin in the chair. Mr. Whiting offered a resolution saying that "Some railroad legislation is required at our hands during this session of the General Assembly, and we recognize it to be our solemn duty to the people to labor with our utmost diligence to secure such legislation on the subject as may be necessary and expedient."

Mr. McAdams moved that it is the duty of the Legislature to put down monopolies, and that all the Farmers' Clubs in the State should co-operate with the Legislature.

After speeches by Messrs. Whiting and Hart, of LaSalle, Mr. Moffitt moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution and consider the appointment of Railroad Commissioners. The motion prevailed, and Mr. Davis, who sat beside him, offered a resolution setting forth that no board would be satisfactory which did not contain the name of Mr. Morgan. This resolution would have been very well were it not in the handwriting of one of Mr. Scammon's men, showing very distinctly whence it emanated, and that that same was set up on the farmers. How easily are men, honest but unsophisticated, roped in. Perhaps this explains the source of the resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Clubs in the State.

Mr. Moore was not hoaxed by the resolution, which he opposed because he thought a Commission might be found without Mr. Morgan that would be entirely satisfactory to the farmers. He did not believe they should attempt to further dictate to the Governor.

Mr. Stewart did not think other men were bad, but Mr. Morgan was very good.

Mr. Whiting spoke in favor of Morgan.

Mr. Herrington did not believe they should demand the appointment of any one man, and he thought Flagg or Reynolds would be just as satisfactory to farmers as Morgan.

Mr. Oakwood was opposed to the resolution, and agreed with Mr. Herrington that Flagg and Reynolds were good men. He did not want to get up a fight with the Governor or any other man, especially as the Governor stated he had good reasons for not appointing Morgan.

Mr. Warren offered as a substitute a resolution setting forth that men should be selected whose course in the past had given unmistakable evidence that their sympathies are with the producing classes as against railway monopolies, and whose honesty and energy would guarantee faithful and earnest attention to their duties.

Mr. Hart, of LaSalle, thought they could get other men as well as Morgan, and the Governor evidently had reasons for not appointing him.

Mr. Penfield thought the Club should not assume the responsibility of dictating to the Governor. He had no doubt the man who would be sent to the Senate next time would be confirmed. Mr. Cassedy, from McLean, was in favor of Morgan, and opposed the substitute. He did not think Mr. Morgan's advertisement was an unpardonable sin.

Mr. Hawes did not believe Colonel Morgan was the only good man in the State, and it did not become them to make factions in opposition to the Governor. They should not pass even the substitute. They should let things take their course, and permit the Executive of the Senate to perform their duty untrammeled.

Mr. Herrington moved as the sense of the meeting that Morgan, Reynolds, and Flagg would be satisfactory.

Mr. Warner believed that there were hundreds of names that would be perfectly satisfactory to the people—just as satisfactory as Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Bocock did not understand that this rising up of the people was the result of Morgan not being nominated, but because a representative of the producing classes was not appointed on the Board. He thought they were wasting their time. He believed the Governor and Senate would give them a good Commission. He moved to lay all the motions on the table.

Mr. Herrington asked leave to withdraw his resolution, and it was granted. All the resolutions were then laid upon the table.

Mr. Stewart offered a motion complimentary to Mr. Morgan for the way he discharged his [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] it was adopted.

[illegible] moved to hand all the names of those in the interest of the producing classes to the Governor, and that he be requested to appoint the Commission out of them. [Laughter.] The motion [illegible]. The Club adjourned.

[illegible] machinations of the politicians defeated the influence the action in favor of Mr. [illegible] sought to [illegible].

THE GOVERNOR'S COURSE.

The Governor consented to withdraw the nominations from the Senate at the unanimous and urgent request of the nominees, and out of regard to their feelings. He would not have done so of his own volition, but they naturally shrunk from harsh treatment at the hands of Senators, and the Governor was constrained to accede to their wishes. The Railroad Committee will report to the Senate, and the formality of permitting withdrawal will follow.

THE COMING MEN.

The Governor has given no intimation of who the new set will be, but the names given yesterday are still prominently mentioned. Mr. Morgan is here, and his clansmen are getting in force. Many of them announce their ability and intention to defeat any Board of which he is not a member, and are busy manipulating the farmers so as to bring more pressure to bear on the Governor. They got hold of the Farmers' Club to-night and attempted to run it to suit themselves, but failed. It is not likely any action will be taken to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.

SENATE.

SAFETY OF MINERS.

The special order, the consideration, by sections, of bills on a second reading, was postponed yesterday until this morning, and consideration of Senate bill 4, in relation to the safety of miners, was first in order. Pending the discussion, an Executive message was received withdrawing, at their request, the names of McCrea, Stillwell, and Robinson, the Governor's appointees as Railroad Commissioners.

Bill No. 4 was considerably discussed, amended, and ordered to a third reading. Bill No. 117, to legalize the extension of taxes in certain cases, was being considered, when the hour for special order, consideration of Mr. Canfield's resolution in regard to

MINORITY REPRESENTATION,

arrived, and Senator CASEY spoke at length in favor of proportional representation.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

An Executive message was received, conveying information sought by the Senate in regard to reports of the Supreme and Superior Courts. The Supreme Court have prepared and suggest the passage of the following: First, an act to provide for a tender in cases of a breach of contract estorts; second, an act in relation to compensation of witnesses; third, an act to repeal the rule in Shelley's case; fourth, an act to allow a defence, in the foreclosure of mortgages, by *scire facias*; fifth, an act to limit the commencement of actions of forcible entry and detainer and forcible detainer; sixth, an act to report an act therein named, in relation to solicitors' fees; seventh, an act to prevent the reversal of judgments in actions of debts and assumpsit for mere error in form; eighth, an act to amend an act entitled "An act in regard to the administration of estates," approved April 1, 1872.

RULES OF PRACTICE.

By consent, Senator HINCHCLIFFE introduced a bill for an act to amend Section 4 of an act entitled "An act in regard to practice in Courts of Record," approved Feb. 20, 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Committee on State Institutions were granted leave of absence until Monday next.

THE RAILROAD NOMINATIONS.

The Governor's communication withdrawing the names of the nominees for Railroad Commissioners was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Further consideration of Senator Canfield's resolution on minority representation was made the special order for Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.

A motion to adjourn till 2:30 p. m. was lost. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

STATE HOUSE BOND.

Mr. JONES moved a reconsideration of the vote of the House by which the report of the Select Committee on the State House Bond was concurred in.

The validity of the bond was discussed at length. The previous question was ordered, and the motion to reconsider carried.

Mr. WICKER moved to refer the whole subject to the Attorney General.

Mr. QUINN offered a resolution as a substitute, instructing the Attorney General to require the signers of the bond to make good their bond. Ruled out of order.

Mr. JONES moved that the report of the Committee be laid upon the table. Carried.

Mr. HAY moved to refer the resolution to the Attorney General. Carried.

THE LINCOLN RELICS.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House concurred in the resolution to purchase the surveying instruments of President Lincoln. Carried.

Mr. ROGERS moved to amend by striking out $100 and inserting $500.

Mr. THORNTON moved to postpone action for one week. Lost.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was concurred in.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS.

A message was received from the Governor laying before the House the report of the Penitentiary Commissioners and report of the Institution for the Blind.

PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. LANE, of Hancock, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint Committee of nine to investigate the charges in relation to the management of the Penitentiary. Adopted.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. ANDERSON, with leave, introduced a bill to divide the State into Judicial Circuits.

Mr. PLOWMAN, a bill to provide for the election of Police Magistrates and Constables in cities and villages incorporated under the act of 1872.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The stock market was dull, the afternoon business being somewhat disturbed by two fires in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange. Western Union was the reigning favorite, and was very eccentric in its movements. At the opening, sales were effected at 89⅝@89⅜, but the price soon declined to 88¼, carrying the remainder of the list down ¼ to ½ per cent. This was later succeeded by a rally to 89½, a reaction to 89, and a final advance to 89⅝. The bulls in the stock, however, are not particularly confident, in view of the fact that so much of the Company's stock is available for sale at any moment. The general market did not sympathize to any important extent with late advices in Western Union, though, in some cases, a slight recovery was noted. New Jersey Central sold at 103⅞@104, and Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western at 101⅝@102. Concerning the last named, the following despatch was received this afternoon from Trenton: "The Governor of New Jersey has signed the bill to validate the agreement between the Central Railroad, of New Jersey, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company." This will doubtless settle the controversy.

GOLD.

Gold was quiet, the basis of transactions being 114⅛ and the range of price 114⅛@114⅜. There were evidences of some sales by the "pool," and there was a disposition to let the market off a little, in order to get the million and a half Treasury gold to-morrow without paying too high a price for it. The "bulls," however, feel confident of higher prices, though the "bears" fancy they will experience some difficulty in marketing so much gold as they are credited with controlling. In the meantime the speculation is likely to be fraught with more or less excitement.

MONEY.

Money has shown its usual activity, and call loans were made dear to the brokers from the very start, when as much as 1-32 to 1-16, with added interest, was paid. The demand continued very active all the way out, and finally as much as ⅛ per cent and interest was charged. Discounts were dull at 8 to 10.

BONDS.

Government bonds were very quiet, both at the boards and over the counters of leading dealers, the foreign bankers having for the moment turned their demand in the direction of first-class railroad bonds, which were strong and higher. Central Pacifics are a favorite. The offerings of bonds to Government to-day aggregated $5,128,000, at an average price of $113.85. The award was divided between those firms, who offered lots of $1,000,000 each, and payment was made, one-third in legal tenders. The Treasury sale of gold and purchase of bonds are now more nearly balanced than they have been for some time. The stock of the Union Pacific Road was but slightly affected this afternoon by the House Committee on Appropriations. Though further disbursements by the Government are withheld, it is believed that the road can be sustained until the courts decide the important question at issue.

PRODUCE.

[illegible] closed lower, especially for winter wheat No. 2 are [illegible] 75@9.50. Good superfine and Wheat was quiet; [illegible] at a slight concession. [illegible] firm; winter dull and heavy. [illegible] large lots for future. Sales are reported of 1,500 [illegible] new mess, at $14.60 for March, $14.65@14.70 for April, and $14.75 for May. Cut meats are very firm, with sales of 50 tcs pickled hams, about 14 to 15 pound average, at 8⅞c, and some 12½ pound at 8⅝c. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at about 5½c. Bacon was in fair demand, and prices are firm. Sales are reported of 250 boxes short clear at 7⅝c; long clear is quoted at 7⅜c. Lard is in moderate demand. Sales were made of 150 tierces strictly prime Western at 7¾c; 500 tierces for February at 7⅝c; 150 tierces Philadelphia lard at 8⅛c, and 150 city at 8⅛c.

THE FARMERS.

An Agricultural Convention at Joliet —The Transportation and Railway Questions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 19.—A Farmers' Mass Convention was held here to-day. The Court House was filled. Every part of this county was well represented. Charles Snoad was chosen Chairman and W. T. Nelson and Horace R. Wood Secretaries. Many short speeches were made.

The Hon. Amos Savage, member of the Legislature from this county, was present, and on invitation made a few remarks. He said that he was a farmer, and sympathized with the objects of the meeting. He was willing that the railroads should make as much profit on their capital and labor as the farmers get on theirs, but no more. He was in favor of anything that would make the railroads abide by the law. He knew that the railroad interests were well represented in the Legislature by members of the same, but he did not know how any person elected by the people could go there and support monopolies. He thought that meetings of this kind strengthened and assisted the Legislature, for he thought many of them lacked "backbone."

All the speeches were of a like tenor. All were against the railroads. While the Committees were out people came into the court room, so that nearly every profession in town was represented, and nearly all of them had something to say. They had all been swindled by the railroads, and all wanted to join the Club.

The Committee on resolutions reported a series of resolves, all against railroad monopolies but one, and that censured the Governor for his choice of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

A Club or Grange was organized under the name of "The Will County Central Farmers' Club," having for its object the protection of agriculture in all of its branches. Several merchants and lawyers were present, and said that they sympathized with the movement, and wanted the Constitution so framed that any person who felt an interest in it could join, but the Convention, almost unanimously, decided that no person should join the Club but farmers. Many of those wishing it so changed owned farms, but did not work them. The officers of this meeting were elected the officers of the Club.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

State Convention—Condition of the Cause Throughout the State.

The Temperance Work in Chicago—The Sunday Law.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A State Convention of delegates from the different Lodges of Good Templars throughout Illinois was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Chapel of the Washingtonian Home. The Convention was called to order by William Cowan, of Chicago, State Organizer of Lodges, and D. H. Pearson was appointed Secretary.

After the usual preliminary exercises, the Chair appointed the following Committees:

Permanent Organization—C. G. Hayman, of Star of Hope Lodge; Fannie Woodbury, of Acqua Pura Lodge; William Hopper, of Life-Boat Lodge.

Credentials—B. H. Ruggles, Batavia, Ill.; L. H. S. Barrows, Woodstock, Ill.; F. W. Ford, Lemont, Ill.

The Convention then took a recess for a short time in order to give the Committees an opportunity to report, during which interval the meeting was favored with choice selections of music from several ladies and gentlemen.

The Convention met again, when the Committee on Organization reported the following as permanent officers of the Convention: W. C. T., J. L. Drake, of Star of Hope Lodge; W. F. S., Fannie Woodbury, Acqua Pura Lodge; W. S., William Cowan, Acqua Pura Lodge; W. C., L. H. S. Barrows, Woodstock; P. W. C. T., T. W. Poulton, Cherry Valley Lodge; W. G., R. W. Poston, of Braidwood.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates as entitled to seats in the Convention: State Organizer, William Cowan; State Deputy, L. W. Butler; Grand Councillor, Joseph L. Drake.

Degree Temple No. 1—Fannie L. Woodbury, Jane E. Newbern, William Chambers, Dora Eyster, James M. Kelly, D. H. Peterson, W. Kellie, G. Wolf. Acqua Pura Lodge, Chicago—W. H. Weeks, A. T. Heller, Lizzie Reed, G. C. Abbott. Home Lodge, Chicago—P. H. McLogan, Henry W. Clark. Hueston, Chicago—Jessie M. Kellie, V. V. Mandeville, M. W. Kellie, Cora Eyster. Star of Hope, Chicago—C. Hayman, Maria L. Derby, Wm. M. Lyon. Life-Boat, Chicago—J. B. Ozier, A. P. Paxton, William A. Hopper, Eliza Montgomery, Charles Haines, C. Gay. Truesdell, Chicago—H. A. Stallwood.

Miner's Friend, Braidwood, Will County—R. W. Poston. Father Matthew Lodge, Lemont, Cook County—F. W. Ford, Mrs. A. D. Howell. Cherry Valley, Winnebago County—T. W. Poulton. Union Lodge, Batavia—S. Hampton. Fountain Lodge, Gilman, Iroquois County—John Longnecker, Kate Stone, and Mary Longnecker. Batavia Lodge—B. H. Ruggles, J. B. Hampton. Light Guard Lodge, Woodstock, Ill.—L. H. S. Barrows.

The Chair appointed as a Business Committee L. W. Butler, Fannie Woodbury, and William Cowan.

The Chair also appointed as a Committee on State of the Order L. W. Butler, A. Paxton, and T. W. Poulton; and R. W. Poston, F. W. Ford, and C. G. Hayman, as a Committee on Resolutions.

The members of the Convention then made reports on the state of the order in their respective localities, from which it appeared that the order is rapidly increasing in membership throughout the State.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was made the special order for to-day at 10 a. m. Adjourned till 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order in the evening by the Chairman, J. L. Drake, when a general discussion and interchange of views was entered into by the different delegates.

On motion of C. G. Hayman, of Star of Hope Lodge, it was resolved that the evening session should be held with open doors.

"Gate's Ajar" was then sung in splendid style by the Haines brothers, two blind musicians of Life-Boat Lodge.

Various reports of an encouraging nature were received as to the progress of the cause in different parts of the State.

The Chairman, J. L. Drake, then read his annual address, as follows:

THE WORK OF THE ORDER.

If the noble Order of Good Templars is ever to attain its full development, and receive its crowning glory, it will come only through patient, self-denying labor. The Order itself, with all its just laws and wisely-framed Constitutions, its symbolic ceremonies and its sacred ritual,—from the Subordinate to the International Grand Lodge of the World,—is only a machine,—a means to an end; something to work with and by, for the endless good of the whole human race. Truly a grand machine! Its catholic instrumentality gives the possibility of combining all the saving forces of good against the destructive force of an all-pervading evil; of gathering, stimulating, and directing all that loving humanity, that divine charity, which lies scattered all over the world.

A machine not in motion is dead, and the rust of sloth will consume it; or, if working for other ends than those for which it was originally formed, it will break, fly to pieces, and perish. Even so our noble Order,—known and prized as it is wherever our language is spoken,—if not continually vitalized by the man-saving work for which it was organized, will inevitably and deservedly die, and be swept out of the path of reform, to make room for living, working agencies, ever marching on to the rescue of fallen humanity.

Let us, my brothers and sisters, ever keep in mind the one great object for which we are banded together; let those work of our ritual sink into our hearts, and bear the fruit of earnest, active labor: "The aim to unite all moral and social elements of society in an unceasing warfare against the giant evil of intemperance. Our hearts and hands are ever open to lift up those who are sunk low in the scale of human degradation, and restore them to family, friends and society, as well as to save the young, pure, and virtuous from ever falling into the snares of the tempter." So shall good men—seeing our works—hasten to enrol themselves under our banner. So shall pure, strong-hearted women unite with us to administer the healing balm of pity into the wounds of community expecting "among thieves," and are lying works alone it will judge us. It "half dead." "The professions, and prove faithless to" and by our in us; if our energies become sloth-rusted, our faith dead, our hope faint, and our love cold, then the true and good will cease to be our friends, and, dishonored by all earnest men, we shall become the unfeared laughing stock of our enemies.

If ever there was a time and place which demanded the exercise of all the energies of all true patriots and Christians, surely it is now, and here. Here, in this city, where an average of 2,500 rumsellers are dealing death and destruction around now! When 2,500 laborers in the vineyard of the devil are hourly planting the polluting seeds of intemperance,—seeds watered by the tears of worse than fatherless children, seeds springing up and daily ripening in our midst in a fearful harvest of crime, violence, and blood. Neglected children of tender years lisp blasphemies with lips scarce dry from their mother's milk; while bands of drunken young desperadoes go armed with revolvers through our streets, to the deadly peril of themselves and others. Some of our city rulers are more than suspected of being hired with the blood-stained money of the saloons, and there is at least one newspaper in our city eager to palliate, excuse, and defend the whole horrible business; yes and even to counsel its reckless readers to *fight* if need be, to the bitter end, for the liberty to make Sabbath-day drunkards. Men and brethren! awake out of sleep! gird on your armor, for the enemy is upon us! our brothers and our sons are being murdered before our eyes, and their dying groans are even now going up to God! "Oh! by the love you bear yourselves, by the love you profess for your Savior, by the love of home, kindred, country, and humanity, I charge you not to forget your brother, with whom you walk side by side to a common destiny."

Now, the primal necessity for the ultimate victorious achievement of our great purpose is unity and discipline. Each member must be willing to merge his own individuality in the whole organization, and pledge a perfect obedience to its laws and mandates, as expressed by the legally-constituted authority of the Order. So will this battalion,—the advance guard of the grand temperance army,—march in solid phalanx on the enemy, and each blow struck will fall with the united force of an hundred thousand men.

Oh, for a more perfect union! A more thorough discipline! Brethren, if we cannot have unity of thought and opinion, we must have concert of feeling and of action, we must have peace and harmony in all our lodges. Let none wrangle about petty points of order and precedence. It is no foolish game—no boys' play that we are about, but the serious work of earnest, thoughtful men, burdened with a great responsibility, and we have no time to throw away in trifling folly. "See that you fall not by the way," and let no man so protrude his small personality as to give offence to the fellow-soldier who is silently doing manful battle by his side against the common enemy of the race.

All accepted service means sacrifice. On the sacred altar of humanity must be laid time, talent, and money, and what is still harder to sacrifice,—self, self in all its small forms of inclination and idolatry. Our indolence and indifference, our little fears, hates, jealousies, and petty vanities, all, all must be cast into the fire, and as the holy flame riseth to Heaven there shall descend upon us the unspeakable gift,—the Christ-like power to save our fellow-man.

State Deputy L. W. Butler next addressed the meeting, and entered into a somewhat detailed review of the rise, progress, and success of the Order of Good Templars, and claimed that this order, together with that of the Sons of Temperance, had stamped beneficent Temperance Legislation on our statute books, and had already accomplished a great work in the cause of reform. The "Personal Liberty" Leagues and "Brewers' Associations" were leagued together in an unholy alliance to repeal the salutary laws already passed at Springfield, and they must be resisted by like means. Temperance men must have courage, and tenacity, and it is only a question of time when the accursed traffic in strong drink will be entirely prohibited throughout the length and breadth of the whole country.

C. G. Hayman, of Chicago, made a report in reference to the workings of the Temperance Bureau in Chicago. He said that, about thirteen months ago, there was scarcely a ray of hope for the friends of temperance, as the cause seemed to be retrograding, but a brighter and better era dawned after the passage of the New Temperance law by our Legislature last winter. The friends of temperance in Chicago, after the passage of that law, began at once to move on the enemy's works, and a meeting was called, at which a Committee of Seventy of some of our most prominent citizens were appointed to carry out the provisions of the Temperance law. Out of this Committee grew the organization of the Temperance Bureau, which has already accomplished so much good to the temperance cause, and was such a terror to the saloon-keepers. Already the Bureau had procured 239 indictments against saloon-keepers under the law of last winter, and in one case the Judge had sentenced the men who sold the liquor in violation of the law to both fine and imprisonment in the County Jail. The next move the Bureau made was to insist upon the enforcement of the Sunday law, and the result was that, during its enforcement, there had been an absolute dearth of the crop of Sunday murders with which they were weekly regaled, while the rum-sellers were dealing out their poison on the Sabbath. The Bureau intended to "carry the war into Africa," and, if possible, strengthen the law passed by the last Legislature, and make it still more efficient. The liquor traffic is bound to be eventually driven out of Chicago, and the loud threats of the whiskyites to resort to mob violence only shows the weakness of their cause. Temperance men must be prepared to stand by their principles, and they were sure of ultimate success.

Fred. D. Dalton, of Streator, Ill., was the next speaker. He said that, in the rural districts, they made a distinct issue on this temperance question, and no man who was not sound on this question could be elected to office of trust and responsibility. He predicted that this crusade against rum would go on, until the last vestige of the whiskey-power had been banished from the State. He said the Good Templar Lodges were rapidly increasing, and the young rapidly educated up to the standard of temperance by means of Children's Cold Water Temples.

A. P. Paxton, of Chicago, was the next speaker, and entered more particularly into the necessity of organizing temperance societies of children, and thus educate the future rulers of our country to be thoroughly temperance. Already there were three different associations of children, called "Bands of Hope," organized in Chicago, one of which had over 500 members.

H. W. Clark, of Chicago, was the next speaker. He claimed to be a thorough temperance man, and all that he was, and all that he had, he owed to the Good Templars, having been one of the "brands saved from the burning." He said his lodge made a distinctive feature of reforming the drunkard, and the lower and more debased a man had become through this accursed appetite, the greater was the readiness with which they stretched out their hands to assist him. Chicago could not be ruled by 50,000 Germans, or 50,000 Irishmen, or 50,000 law-breakers of any nationality, but the law must be enforced on Sunday at all hazards. He said it was a mistake to place the Irish as standing with the Germans as against the Sunday law, as most of them were on the side of law and order.

Miss Fannie Woodbury, of Chicago, then gave some personal recollections of the temperance reform, and did not approve the taste of the 4,000 ladies whom the papers referred to as attending the opening of Foley's new billiard-room. She then entered into a review of the progress of the order, and closed with an appeal for greater unity and charity towards each other.

A temperance song was given by Mr. A. Welder.

The Business Committee reported that the Convention meet to-day at 9 a. m., at which time the meeting proceed with the unwritten work.

L. P. S. Barrows, of Woodstock, Ill.; T. P. Poulton, of Winnebago County; S. Hampton, of Batavia, and others, then addressed the Convention, after which an adjournment was had until 9 o'clock to-day.

SPRINGFIELD.

Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts—Political Conference.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—The Supreme Court filed an opinion yesterday in the case of Balthis Myers *vs.* The People, &c., and five other cases from Bureau County, in which they affirmed the judgment of the County and Circuit Courts imposing fines for the violation of the Liquor law of 1872, thereby sustaining that law. The cases also involved the constitutionality of the act increasing the jurisdiction of County Courts. The Court held that the last section of the act, limiting its application to counties of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, was void, but that the residue of the act was in force, and applied to the entire State, including Cook County. The Court also held that the clause of the act purporting to confer jurisdiction on County Courts of certain crimes and misdemeanors only, conferred concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts, upon the ground that the Constitution itself conferred jurisdiction in such cases upon Circuit Courts, and the Legislature could not take it away.

A consultation of Liberal Republicans was held in this city to-day. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that an address will soon be issued to the people of the State, taking a stand against the Credit Mobilier and other corruption in public affairs; against the assumption by the Government of the Southern debt, and sympathizing with the anti-monopoly movement in this State.

Sumner's "Oblivion Resolution."

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—A petition is in circulation, asking the Legislature to expunge its vote of censure on Senator Sumner for his action in regard to battle flags.

A Huge Defalcation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Investi[illegible] County [illegible] find Richard F. Clark, former [illegible] to the amount of $164,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Money was very stringent at 1-32 to ⅛ per day, with the bulk of the business at 1-16. The demand continued after 3 o'clock, and the latest loans were at ¼. Capital is difficult of access, even at the high rates.

Sterling was weak at 108⅜@108⅞.

Gold was quiet and weak at 114⅛@114⅜, closing at 114⅛@114⅛. Loans 1@6 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $71,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $94,000.

Governments were dull and steady. There is considerable comment on the acceptance of only $1,000,000 by the Treasury, when there was an opportunity to buy $5,000,000 at or under par in gold. The $1,000,000 bought at 113.65@113.85 will be paid for, three-fourths in National Banks, and the rest in legal-tender notes.

State securities dull. Tennessees better. Stock speculation was checked by the continued high rates for money and the schemes of the strikers at Washington and Albany, and prices were depressed, but not to a serious extent. Western Union was exceptionally strong, and advanced from 88⅛ to 89⅝. The changes in the rest of the list were less than 1 per cent, and the decline was partially recovered late in the day, the market closing steady.

Sterling, 108⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115⅞	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	115⅞	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	115⅞	Currency 6s	114⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅝	New 5s	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94½	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79½	North Carolinas, old	40
Tennessees, new	79½	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	74
W. U. Tel	89⅝	Wabash	72½
Quicksilver	44⅞	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	95½	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	84½	Terre Haute	10
American Express	68⅝	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	115⅛
Pacific Mail	72⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	102⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅛
Erie	64⅞	C., C. & C	93⅛
Erie pfd	79	C., B. & Q	118
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	95⅛
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	41⅝
Michigan Central	108	Illinois Central	118
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	33⅞
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	87⅛
Northwestern pfd	90⅛	Central Pacific bonds	104⅛
Rock Island	112⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅝
N. J. Central	103⅞	B. H. & Erie	9⅛
St. Paul	52		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d@12s 6d; spring, 11s 8d@12s 4d; white, 12s 1d@12s 3d; club, 12s 6d@12s 9d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 59s 6d. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Pork, 58s. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Consols, money or account, 92¼; 92¼; 5-20s of '65, 92⅝; do '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 90¼; Erie, 51⅛.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.—Five-twenties of 1862, 95¼.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Rentes, 56f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet and steady. Middling upland, 9⅜d; Orleans, 10@10¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Pork 58s 6d. Lard, 37s 9d. Cheese, 71s. Cumberlands, 34s; short rib, 35s 9d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 544; total for the week, 5,423. The market opened strong, but towards noon showed a tendency to weaken. One choice drove had an offer of $8.00, which the owner refused. About 1,100 head were disposed of. Sales: 277 Illinois steers, 1,000 to 1,460, at $4.70@7.25; 78 Ohio steers, 1,392 to 1,469, at $6.25@6.80; 17 Ohio cows and heifers, 1,062, at $4.20; 132 Indiana steers, 1,606 to 1,328, at $4.00@6.25; 20 Kansas steers, 1,274, at $4.87½; 46 Missouri steers, 1,334 to 1,613, at $6.35@6.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 2,000; total for the week, 7,200. Market active, at ¼c advance on all grades. Sales: 1,296 Michigan sheep, 80 to 103, at $5.00@7.25.

HOGS—To-day, 1,000; total for the week, 15,800. Market slow and dragging, at a range of $4.85@5.20. Sales: 1,000 Illinois hogs, 182 to 227, at $5.20.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—There was a fairly active trade movement to-day with agents and jobbers. The market for cotton goods was active and very strong, with an upward tendency. Brown sheetings are in good demand and steady in prices. Bleached shirtings continue active, and some leading makes are higher. New York Mills shirtings are up to 21c. All widths of Hill's and Lonsdale shirtings advanced one-half cent. Prints, shirting, stripes, and percales are in good request. Fancy cassimeres of good qualities move more freely, but low grades are slow. Foreign goods are better. Dress fabrics, Japanese stripes, and black alpacas are fairly active.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Lower, with moderate export demand; middling upland, 20⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand, but prices weak; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6.85; common to good extra, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.25@10.50; Ohio extra, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@13.00. Rye flour quiet and firm. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull, with buyers and sellers apart; receipts, 9,000 bu; winter red Western, $1.80@1.95; amber, $1.90@2.00. Rye, quiet at 90@95c. Barley steady. Malt dull. Corn steady with a fair demand; receipts, 18,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 65@66c; sail do, 66@66½c; yellow, 65½@66c; white, 68c. Oats quiet and a shade easier; receipts, 23,000 bu; new mixed Western, in store, 53@54c; white, 54@55c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull; timothy, $3.75@3.90.

EGGS—Easier at 37@38c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Dull; 40@52c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—In fair demand at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Dull; Ohio fleece, 64c; pulled, 57½@59c; unwashed, 38c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar quiet; Muscovado, 8⅜@8⅞c; centrifugal, 9⅝c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 75c. Rice steady at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $14.87½; March, $14.60; April, $14.65@14.70. Beef dull; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.50. Cut meats firm; shoulders, 5⅜c. Long cut hams, 18 lbs average, 13c. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; Western steam, 8 5-16@8⅜c; kettle, 8½c.

BUTTER—Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—At 12@17c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; sales 4,400 bu No. 2. Milwaukee at $1.65. Corn dull; sales of 5 cars on track at 52c; 1 car in store at 53c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better export demand; supers, $5.00@5.50; extras, $6.00@7.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.75@8.75. Wheat dull; red, $1.90. Rye dull at 88@90c. Corn dull; yellow, 58½@59c; white, 64c. Oats dull; white, 49@50c; mixed, 46c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14¼c; refined, 19@19½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat steady; Western red, $1.65@1.95; white, $2.00@2.10. Corn nominal; Western mixed, 61c. Oats active; Western mixed, 47@49c; white, 49@50c. Rye quiet, 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Mess pork, $14.50@14.75. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, partly cured, 5c; fully cured, 5¼c; rib sides, 6⅞c; clear sides, 7c bid, 7¼c asked. Bacon—Active jobbing trade; shoulders, 6¼c; rib sides, 8c; clear rib, 8¼c. Hams, 12½@13c. Lard quiet and firm at 8@8½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice Western roll, 30c.

WHISKEY—Dull and nominal at 92c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 19.—Wheat firm. Corn steady, 60c. Barley unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.22¾. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 32c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 68c. Barley firm; No. 2, 73c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; extra white Michigan, $1.95; No. 2 do, $1.80; amber Michigan, $1.65¼. Corn steady; high mixed, 39½c; low mixed, 39¼@39½c; no grade, 37½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 39½c; No. 2, 36c; rejected, 32½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.25@5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $2.00; No. 1, $1.91@1.92; amber, $1.70@1.72. Corn steady; 41@42c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$5.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; $1.73@1.75. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 82c. Oats quiet at 30@38c.

PROVISIONS—Active. Pork firm; sales country packed, $13.00. Lard firm; steam, 7⅝@7½c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6⅝c; sales do buyer first half April, 7c; clear, 7c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5⅜c, to come out of smoke; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7⅞c.

HOGS—Very firm; shippers, $4.65@4.75; butchers', $4.90@5.00.

WHISKEY—Firm at 87c, generally held at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; super winter, $5.25@5.75; extra, $6.00@6.50; XX, $6.75@7.50. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 spring, $1.29; No. 3 red fall, $1.85. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 31½ on east track; [illegible] in elevator. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 27½c on east track; 29c in elevator. Barley quiet; No. 2, 80c. Rye dull, 68c in east elevator.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.50. Bulk meats firm; loose shoulders, 4½c; clear, 6⅞c spot. Sales, 6,000,000 pounds, up country, mostly at St. Joseph, Mo., on p. t. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5⅝c; clear rib, 7½c clear, 7⅝c. Lard quiet; no sales.

HOGS—Higher at $4.50@4.90.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 1,865.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; a shade lower; No. 1 red $1.69. Corn, oats, and petroleum quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—Flour steady at last quotations. PROVISIONS—[illegible]. Bacon—Firm; shoulders, 5½c; [illegible] rib, [illegible]; clear, 8@8½c; plain hams, 12c; sugar [illegible] 12½@12¾c, all packed. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Lard steady; prime steamed, 7⅞c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 87@88c.

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Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

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5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK........Saturday, Feb. 15, [illegible]
CITY OF LIMERICK........Thursday, Feb. 20, [illegible]
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Feb. 22, [illegible]
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, March 1, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to or from British Ports........$30.00 Currency.
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From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage to and from British points........$30.00 currency.
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Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.

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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to or from British points........$[illegible]
Steerage to or from German points........$[illegible]
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points........$[illegible]

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

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RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN.

To Great Britain and Ireland........$65 and $80 gold.

STEERAGE.

TO OR FROM Quebec, Baltimore and Portland.
British Ports........$30 U. S. c'y.
German Ports........$[illegible]
Bremen, Scandinavian and French Ports........$[illegible]

Tickets issued here from chief points in Europe to any Railroad town in the Western States, and vice versa. Freight tariff is being arranged between chief ports in Europe and all points in the West.

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Iron Bedsteads,

OF ALL KINDS, MADE TO ORDER.

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Special attention is directed to the elegant New Styles put up in those elegant "Imperial" and "Corinthian" Cases, a large assortment of which may constantly be seen at our Warerooms.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between DuTamble & Ryan, dealers in [illegible] of Coal and Wood, at 415 and 417 Larrabee-st., Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The [illegible] firm will be collected and the debts thereof paid by Thos. Ryan, who will continue the business at the above place.

THOS. RYAN, PETER DuTAMBLE.

Chicago, Feb. 18, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The horse-shoeing firm of Durkin & West, corner of Paulina and Twenty-second-sts., near South Branch, has this day, by mutual consent of the parties, dissolved. The business will be conducted by John Durkin. All claims against the firm, up to this date, will be settled by him. All bills will be collected by him, and by him only, until further notice.

JOHN DURKIN, JOHN WEST.

Chicago, Feb. 18.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

Affairs in the local money market appear to be working smoothly. The demand for money is largely in excess of the supply, but it is a speculative demand, which can be put off easily and without injury to legitimate business. The receipts of hogs have fallen off largely in the past few weeks, but as the packers have withdrawn from the market the shippers now take the great bulk of what comes in from the West, and as the supply of cars to the East is now good, shipments Eastward are heavy, and the supply of exchange made against these is large. The demand for exchange has also fallen off, and the funds realized by the shipments of hogs, cattle, and products are accumulating here. All these facts make a favorable prospect for the West. The trade of the city is reviving, and the spring business promises to be large and profitable. The worst feature in the whole situation now is the price of corn, which is below the average cost of production. For this no remedy can be seen now. The only remedy against such a situation is that farmers must turn their attention more to other crops, or else cheaper means of transportation to Eastern consumers must be provided.

There is still a liberal movement of currency to the country, though not so large as during the first two days of the week.

Exchange was freely offered to-day at $1 per $1,000 discount, though many of the usual buyers refused to buy at better than $1.25 per $1,000 off.

TAXING NATIONAL BANK SHARES.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois maintaining the collection of taxes on *all* the shares of a National Bank at the place where the bank is located, is now one of the principal topics among bankers. The banks profess willingness to pay reasonable taxes, but they claim that the main reason of their resorting to litigation at all is that the aggregate taxes on National Bank capital are much larger than on any other personal property. The Federal taxes alone (1 per cent on circulation, half of 1 per cent on deposits, and half of 1 per cent on capital not invested in bonds) amount to at least 2½ per cent per annum on the capital of any bank in Chicago, while the local taxes are more than that much. The banks claim that it is in the endeavor to escape *excessive* taxation they raise the question of the *place* of taxing the shares, and call to their aid the conflict of the laws of the different States. If not a principle of written law, it is at least a principle of common justice, that the same property should not be taxed twice by separate State Governments, and yet, under the recent ruling of the Supreme Court of this State, this would be the result, though it is not the fault of the law nor the Constitution of this State. The laws of the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts, where a considerable portion of the shares of Chicago National Banks are owned, require the citizens of those States to list all their property, *no matter where it is located*, for taxation, and taxes are collected in those States, not only on bank shares in Illinois or anywhere else, but on mortgages on real estate in Illinois or any other State. The tax on mortgages comes out of the property mortgaged, because the lender takes the tax into consideration in the rate of interest he demands for his money; the net result of which is that the New England ... property in Illinois to sustain their State Governments, in addition to the tax to be collected in this State. The rule holds good as to bank shares as well as to real estate mortgages, and the injustice is done by the greedy law-makers of New England, who act on the principle that, as long as a man's domicile is in their States, his property, wherever located, must pay taxes to them, notwithstanding the fact that the Governments of those States afford his property none of the protection which is the only excuse for collecting taxes at all. It will be seen, then, that in cases where property is taxed twice by separate States, the wrong is done by States collecting taxes on property which is not within their boundaries, and which they do not protect; and it seems apparent that, if shareholders of National Banks raise the question of the right to tax, it should be with the States that tax property not within their boundaries. Congress undoubtedly had the constitutional right to provide a National currency. To provide this currency, the National Currency act authorized the organization of National Banks as a means of getting the currency into circulation, and in order to protect this National currency from inimical legislation by the States, an act of Congress was passed Feb. 10, 1868, for the sole purpose of specifying that "the State within which the bank is located may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing *all* the shares of the National Banks located within the said State," and specifically provides that shares of non-residents of the State "*shall be taxed in the city or town where said bank is located and not elsewhere.*"

It would appear, then, that if the real object of the banks were to escape double taxation on their shares by separate States, they would have a much better case if their non-resident shareholders were to refuse payment of the tax to any State but the one in which the bank is located. Their case would then be sustained by the Federal Constitution and the National law under it, as well as the law of the State in which the bank is located; whereas, by refusing payment of taxes here, they are in opposition to all three, and are endeavoring to sustain the unjust ... of other States, which give their property no protection.

PROFITS AND CIRCULATION.

The efforts of the National Banks to escape taxation have been too persistent for their own good. An evidence of this is the adverse report and comments of the Finance Committee of the Senate (printed in our issue of this morning) on their petition to Congress for the removal of all taxes. The comments of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, for the Committee, on this petition of the banks, reflects the popular disfavor with which these attempts are regarded. The efforts of the banks in this direction are, in fact, the cause of the many unjust and grossly-erroneous statements which are circulated by their enemies in regard to the profits on their circulation. The average profits of the National Banks of the United States is, in fact, between 15 and 18 per cent per annum. They declare an average of 10 per cent dividends, and carry the rest to surplus, which is in fact capital, but escapes all taxation whatever, either by the General Government or the local authorities. In view of these facts, the National Banks have no right to complain of heavy taxation. But their ... are not, as is popularly ... circulation. Their any considerable ... from the large deposits, which their prestige as National Banks brings to them. Fully half of the bonds now deposited to secure circulation are 5 per cents, and, taking into account the loss on the bonds which will result from a return to specie payments, the profit on circulation is so small that many banks in all parts of the country are retiring portions of their circulation. Several of the banks here in Chicago have already retired considerable amounts, and, notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, we do not believe the National Banks would increase their circulation $10,000,000 in the aggregate if all legal limitations were removed from the volume of National Bank circulation.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¾	115¾
5-20s of '64	115½	115¾
5-20s of '65	115¾	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¾	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116¼
10-40s	114	114½
U. S. 6s (New Issue), ex int	113¼	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99¼ & int.
Cook County 7s		99¼ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109¼-110¼
Gold Exchange		114½
Gold and Gold Coupons	114	114½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Feb. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

N ½ of Sublot 2 of Lots 6 to 11 in Block 32, Wolcott's Addition, dated Oct. 10, 1872; consideration, $4,900.

Wabash av, s of and near Sixteenth st, w f, 25x173 ft, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $15,000.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 18 in Block 7 of Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $1,260.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $2,000.

Twenty-sixth st, bet Wallace and Butler sts, n f, Lot 10, dated Sept. 8, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lincoln st, 80 ft n e of Lee av, w f, 25x112½ ft, dated Oct. 14, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 10 in s w ¼ of Block 25, Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 11, in same, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $1,000.

Quincy st, bet Clinton and Jefferson, s f, Lot 15, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $5,300.

Lot 35 and w ½ Lot 34, in Hull's Block 48, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $5,183.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $2,000.

Second st, 396 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,600.

Lincoln st, 150 ft n e of Lee av, n w f, 25x113 ft, dated June 25, 1872; consideration, $800.

Deerpath av, 491 ft s of North av, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $550.

Dania av, s w cor of Thompson st, e f, 49½x120 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 34 and 35 in Hull's Lot 6, in Block 26, Sec 29, 30, 14, dated Oct. 24, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Dayton st, near Bissell st, w f, undivided ½ of 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,000.

North ½ of Lot 1, in n ½ of Block 25 of Brand's Addition, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $755.

Dayton st, near Bissell st, w f, undivided ½ of 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,000.

Loomis st, 72 ft south of Howard st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $1,100.

Fourteenth st, w of and near Ashland av, n f, Lot 18, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Burnside st, near s w corner of Twenty-seventh st, e f, undivided ½ of s ½ Lot 1, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $1,750.

Undivided ½ of e ½ of s w ¼ n of w fork of s branch of river, of Sec 35, 39, 13, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $35,000.

Ogden av, bet Taylor and Polk sts, n w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,450.

St. Louis av, bet Ogden av and Twenty-second st, e f, 150x122½ ft, dated Dec. 6, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Babetta st, 122 ft e of Racine av, n f, 50x124½ ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,400.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Calumet av, e f, 75x160 3-10 ft in e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,687.

Lots 14 and 15, in Block 2 in Davis' Block 3, in Lyman Subdivision in n e ¼ of Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $2,750.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 1 of e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $455.

Lot 7, in Block 8, of same, dated May 18, 1872; consideration, $200.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 1, of same, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $450.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,086	2,600	7,194	2,195
Wheat, bu	39,120	4,875	7,944	1,462
Corn, bu	93,515	41,740	1,655	19,853
Oats, bu	35,200	14,610	7,202	8,524
Rye, bu	1,112	2,727	2,601	111
Barley, bu	11,460	6,590	12,201	14,314
Grass seed, lbs	113,382	64,635	169,265	117,530
Flax seed, lbs	32,820	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	45,680	....	2,397	....
Cured meats, lbs	177,930	97,980	2325,336	1393,720
Beef, brls	....	85	135	85
Pork, brls	....	851	50	909
Lard, lbs	69,200	322,440	623,123	546,850
Tallow, lbs	25,350	11,450	72,840	....
Butter, lbs	49,000	50,914	36,080	1,400
Dressed hogs, No	3,650	3,303	3,544	1,441
Live hogs, No	22,559	13,103	7,591	3,171
Cattle, No	3,587	2,856	820	1,840
Sheep, No	344	1,658	170	320
Hides, lbs	107,925	50,314	227,200	100,321
Highwines, brls	50	419	663	315
Wool, lbs	74,272	1,240	22,000	6,756
Potatoes, bu	2,224	1,020	700	....
Lumber, M feet	177	703	807	474
Shingles, M	950	390	1,617	900
Lath, M	80	122	101	30
Salt, brls	2,057	1,410	820	566

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 10,522 bu wheat; 4,624 bu corn; 1,842 bu oats; 1,377 bu rye; 4,677 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 99 cars wheat; 283 cars corn; 31 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 19 cars barley. Total, 437 cars, or 174,000 bu.

Farmington Station, in Fulton County, has made quite a record. In one week, from the 10th to the 15th, inclusive, it shipped 76 car loads of live hogs over the C., B. & Q. R.R. to Chicago Of these, 56 cars contained 2,363 head averaging 392¼ lbs gross; they were shipped by Mr. O. Fargo.

The leading produce markets were steady to-day, with very little change in prices, and a fair degree of activity in grain. The milder weather is facilitating the movement of produce Eastward by rail, and permitting the movement of vessels in our harbor, so that they can load up in readiness for the opening of navigation. Hence there is more activity permissible than heretofore. It is also thought probable that the great drawbacks of this winter will be practically compensated for by an earlier opening of the Straits of Mackinaw than usual, as the prelude to a long as well as active season of lake transportation. If the West should be thus blest, we shall probably not be so much hampered next winter, as our crops will be more fully marketed in the summer, and rail facilities will probably be increased before next winter to a greater extent than the growth of our surplus of supplies. The bridging of the Detroit River alone would add not much less than 2,000 tons per day to the freightage capacity of one through route; and similar though less extensive changes are in contemplation in other directions.

The grain-shipping interests have hitherto done but little owing to the uncertainty about the rates of toll on the Erie Canal. Now that that question is settled on the basis of last year's rates, there is a little more confidence, and they begin to breathe freely; considerable quantities of grain having been bought for shipment within the past two days.

There was an active movement in staple groceries, and a fair amount of trading in side goods, and the aggregate distribution was quite as large as in former years at this season. Prices were firm for everything in the list, but especially so for coffees and refined sugars. Mocha and Java coffees were quoted up a ½c, while several grades of refined sugars were advanced an ⅛c. The supply of refined sugars is short, and the tendency is to still higher prices. New Orleans molasses was firm at an advance of 5c per gallon, choice now being held at 82@85c, and prime at 75@80c. We also note a ½c advance in saleratus. The dry goods market was active, and a buoyant feeling prevailed. Bleached and brown cottons, denims, ticks, stripes, and some other lines of goods are advancing. In the butter market no new features were noted. Roll butter, and low grades generally, were easy, while good to choice packed remains firm at the late advance. Bagging was firm at former quotations. The cheese, coal, canned goods, and fish markets were without material change, a fair amount of trading being ... at ..., without perceptible variation in prices. Hides remain quiet and easy. The oil market exhibited a fair degree of activity, and all standard goods were firmly held. Quotations were: 21@21½c for carbon; 95@$1,00 for linseed; 75c for extra lard; and 80c for turpentine.

The pleasant weather produces a favorable influence on the lumber and building material markets. Trade is gradually "picking up," and a better feeling prevails. There were no changes in prices. Iron, the metals, and nails are in tolerably fair local and interior demand. The market for nails is still unsettled, but no further change has been made. We now quote at $5.12½ 5.25 as a basis. The hop and broom corn markets are without essential change. The movement is confined to small orders, and the general condition of the markets is about the same. Wool was dull and weak; sales are very light, and the declining tendency of the Eastern markets causes a weak feeling home. Timothy seed was in fair request and steady. Other descriptions were in moderate demand. Potatoes were in good supply, and met with a fair local demand at previous prices. Green fruits were unchanged. Choice poultry is scarce and firmer, the inquiry among retail dealers and shippers being fair. Eggs were held with more firmness, the receipts having fallen off. Fresh are now quoted at 20c. Packers' descriptions of cooperage were in tolerably fair demand at previous prices.

Lake freights were quiet, but firm. Carriers asked 14c for corn by sail to Buffalo, while 12c was freely bid. Two vessels were taken at 12c. It is probable that a good many vessels will be taken ere long, principally to load at the Central Elevators, where the pressure for corn is greatest; especially as the river is now open, permitting the passage of vessels up and down. Large quantities of corn are waiting to come in along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad as soon as storage room can be provided for it.

Highwines were dull and nominally easier, in sympathy with New York, which was again lower. Sale was made early of 50 brls at 87½c per gallon; but 87c was above the market at the close.

Dressed hogs were less active and a shade easier, being reported dull and heavy in New York, while buyers had another reason in the shape of mild weather for not taking hold extensively. Heavy weights sold at $5.00@5.05 per 100 lbs, and light at $5.10@5.15; both closing with the inside bid. Sales were reported of 150 head at $5.15; 370 at $5.10; 528 at $5.05; 396 at $5.00; 65 dividing on 200 lbs at $5.05@5.15. Total, 1,509 head.

Provisions were dull, but firm on all articles except mess pork, which sold about 5@10c lower, under rather free offerings in proportion to the demand. Receipts of hogs are on the increase, and several of the packers are reported to be again taking hold, which will increase the supply of product. Hence buyers generally held off, but sellers of lard and meats were not numerous. The near approach of March made one or two pork operators anxious to place lots that are coming to them next month, and this caused weakness. Lard eased off a little near the end of the session, in sympathy with pork.

The market closed at the following range of prices. Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.70@12.75; do seller March, $12.75@12.80; do seller April, $13.00@13.05; do seller May, $13.25@13.30; prime mess, $11.75@12.00; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.50@7.52½; do seller March, $7.55; do seller April, $7.70@7.75; do seller May, $7.80@7.85. Green hams at 9⅛@9¼c for 16-lb averages, and 8⅞@8¾c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 4c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5¾c; do short ribs, 6c; do short clear 6¼c; dry salted meats quotable at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 6½c for long clear; 6⅜@6½c for short ribs, and 6⅝@6¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅝c. English meats, 6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅜c for short ribs; 6⅝@6¾c for short clear; 9½@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7½c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, and 11@13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller March at $12.80; 500 brls do seller April at $13.05; 500 brls do at $13.00; 2,250 tcs lard at $7.55; 100 tcs do at $7.52½; 500 tcs do at $7.50; 1,000 tcs do seller April at $7.75; 1,200 boxes shoulders (part seller March) at 4⅝c; 250 boxes Cumberlands at 6⅜c; 50,000 lbs short ribs seller after March 10 at 6⅛c; 100 boxes do at 6⅜c; 250 boxes do at 6⅜c; 120 boxes long clear at 6½c; 750 boxes do at 6⅜c; 100,000 lbs short clear; 2,000 pcs green hams (14 lbs) at 10c; 3,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 9½c; 60,000 lbs do at 9c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 7⅞c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (18 lbs) at 10c; 12 brls white grease at 6@6½c; 60 tcs yellow do at 5⅝c.

Flour was in much better demand, on both local and shipping account, and ruled steady at previous quotations. Stocks are still small. The most notable feature of the trade now is the offer of flour from California, which is arriving in considerable quantities, some being sent Southward, while some passes directly through Chicago to the East. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras (AAAA) at $10.25; 25 brls do at $9.75; 50 brls do (Gold Chop) at $9.25; 200 brls on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.12½; 300 brls do at $7.00; 250 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $5.65; 400 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.75; 50 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total, 1,950 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.50; 10 tons shorts at $10.00; 10 tons corn meal at $12.50, all on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00	@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.65	@ 4.75
Buckwheat flour	7.50	@ 8.35
Bran	10.50	@11.00
Middlings	12.00	@16.00

Wheat was rather more active, and averaged about the same prices as yesterday. The market opened rather weak, under anticipation of liberal receipts; but improved when the posted inspection showed a little less than 100 car loads received for to-morrow, then fell off when New York was quoted weak. There was more of quiet strength noticeable to-day than for several days past; holders being less anxious to sell, though the demand was not urgent from any quarter. Some little stress was laid to-day upon the report that large tracts of land in Iowa are under so much water as to be impassable, and that the farmers' deliveries will necessarily be small till after seeding time. But it is conceded that there are great quantities of wheat already at the different country stations, and the movement of currency westward shows that we need have no fear in regard to ample receipts. Seller March opened at $1.22⅝, declined to $1.22⅜, advanced to $1.22½, receded to $1.22⅜, and closed at $1.22⅝. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.21⅞@1.22¼, closing at the inside. Seller April sold at $1.25@1.25⅜, and seller May at $1.30½. No 1 spring was dull and nominal at $1.27@1.28; No. 3 spring was dull at $1.09@1.09¼, and rejected do at 97@98c. Cash sales were reported of 77,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22; 10,000 bu do at $1.21⅞; 30,600 bu do at $1.21¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.21½; 8,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09¼; 3,200 bu do at $1.09. Total, 140,200 bu.

Corn was in good demand, and firm at yesterday's prices. The market was rather weak early, owing to a reported dulness in Liverpool, but recovered toward noon, under a good demand for for cash lots to carry against options sold for delivery in May and June. Till within a few days past most of the sales for summer delivery have been made by country holders, who have the corn on hand; but recently the capitalist class have been attracted by the fact of a large premium, which pays well for the trouble of carrying. Harris Bros. & Co., of London, say, under date of Feb. 1, "maize is not so plentiful as it was, and holders obtain an advance, 30s 6d, charges, freights, and insurance off coast having been paid yesterday for a handy cargo of mixed American, against 30s, charges, freight and insurance, only two days ago. American and Canadian shippers must remember that the last crop of this article in Southeast Europe has been a good one, of fine quality, and consequently likely to compete keenly with mixed corn; and already fair quantities are arriving by steamers." Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 31 3-16@31¼c, closing with holders at 31¼c; fresh receipts in the Hough Elevator sold at 31⅝@32c, owing to the lessened cost of storage here. Seller March sold at 31⅝@31⅝c, chiefly at 31½c; seller April at 32⅛@32¼c; seller May at 36⅛@36⅜c; and seller June at 36⅝@36⅞c, the latter being the favorite option. All closed steady. Rejected was active. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 (gilt edged) at 32c; 5,000 bu at 31⅝c (both in Hough's elevator); 2,800 bu do at 31⅜c; 110,600 bu do at 31¼c; 6,800 bu rejected at 27c; 800 bu ear at 35c; 800 bu do at 32c. Total 130,400 bu.

Oats were more active, and averaged a shade higher than yesterday, though New York was reported dull and lower. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 26⅛@26⅜c, seller March at 26⅜c, seller April at 27⅛@27⅜c, and seller May at 30⅛@30⅜c, all closing steady at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 28,000 bu No. 2 at 26⅜c; 1,200 bu do at 26¼c; 2,400 bu ... Total, 31,600 bu.

Rye was ... more active at yesterday's ..., under a better demand for shipment. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65½c; 24,000 bu do at 65c; and 5,000 bu do on private terms. Total, 7,800 bu.

Barley was less active, but stronger, under a rather urgent demand, mostly of the speculative order, with few offerings. No. 2 opened at 71½c, advanced to 74c, and closed firm at 72c for cash or seller March, in any house except the Rock Island. No. 3 closed at about 60c. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 at 74c; 2,000 bu do at 73c; 2,000 bu do at 72c; 800 bu do at 71½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 61½c; 1,600 bu do at 61c; 2,400 bu do at 58½c; 400 bu, by sample, at 70c on track. Total, 15,600 bu.

BEEF PACKING IN NEW YORK CITY.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

The packing of beef in New York is every year becoming a more important interest. We have taken some pains to ascertain the exact extent of this business, and find from the returns of packers confidentially entrusted to us, that the entire packing of "extra India mess" in 1872 was 12,828 tierces, or 3,899,792 pounds. In addition to this there were packed for export and consumption 9,000 brls, or 1,800,000 pounds of "packet beef;" and of "family beef" for export and consumption, 27,387 brls or 5,477,442 pounds. The packing may be thus summarized:

BEEF PACKED IN NEW YORK IN 1872.

		Pounds.
Extra India mess, tcs	12,828	3,809,792
Family beef, brls	27,387	5,477,442
*Packet beef, brls	9,000	1,800,000
Total in pounds		11,177,234

*Estimated.

Thus the entire packing in this city appears to have been about 11,177,234 lbs, which is equivalent to one-fourth of the entire export of beef from the United States in 1871. The following statement shows the average price of each quality for each month of 1872:

1872.	Extra India beef.	Family beef.	Packed beef.
January	$24.50	$17.00	$12.50
February	24.87	17.00	13.00
March	24.12	15.50	13.25
April	22.50	15.50	12.75
May	21.40	15.25	12.50
June	21.50	15.50	12.50
July	21.50	14.75	13.00
August	21.50	15.25	12.75
September	24.00	15.25	13.50
October	24.87	19.75	14.75
November	28.75	20.00	14.62
December	30.50	21.00	14.75
Average for year	$24.17	$17.00	$13.90

The exports of this article have hitherto been principally to the West Indies and South America. During the past year, however, it has met with an active demand from the British and German markets, owing to its comparative exemption from climatic influences and its general adaption for vessel use.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was dull and a shade lower. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.21⅞ seller the month and sold at $1.22⅛@1.22¼ seller March, and $1.25@1.25⅛ seller April, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and unchanged at 31⅛c seller the month and 31⅝c seller March. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

ALCOHOL—Was dull and unchanged, quotable at $1.75@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The demand continues light and is limited to small orders for the better grades. Stocks are very large and consist mainly of common corn. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—A fair local and shipping demand exists for choice beans, which are in light supply and firm. The lower grades are plenty. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market is still quiet, though the demand is improving, and all kinds are held steady at quotations: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $3.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $10.00@11.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x24 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—An easier feeling is evinced on the part of holders of roll butter and low grades generally, though good to choice packed remains firm at former rates. The receipts are increasing, but the arrivals are not yet equal to the demand. We now quote: Common to choice roll, 15@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 28@30c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior common, 8@18c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as a fortnight past, where they remain steady. Grain bags are in better supply. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 68c.

CANNED GOODS—The general features of this market were the same as noted in previous reports, a good demand existing and prices ruling firm. Below are the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.85
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.60@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—A liberal business was doing in this staple, and a further advance is noted. Prices at the East are still working upward, and the tendency here is in the same direction. We now quote: New York factory, 15½@16½c; Ohio factory, 13½@15c; Western factory, 13½@15c.

COAL—Remains unchanged in value, though the tendency in some descriptions of soft coal is rather downward. We quote: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in fair demand. There was no material change in prices. Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.65; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 3 cars pork barrels at $1.20; 1 car tierces at $1.55; 1 car do at $1.50.

EGGS—Owing to a fair local and shipping demand, and more moderate receipts, the market is firm; dealers are asking 20@21c for fresh. Sales were reported of 5,600 doz and 115 pkgs at 20c.

FEATHERS—The usual demand exists. The receipts are moderate, and prices are ruling steady, as follows: Prime live geese at 63@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—The fish trade was again reported fairly active, and previous rates were firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, 6.50@6.75; No. 2 do, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $5.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The fruit trade continues to improve in activity, and some articles in the list—among them raisins, prunes, peaches, and apples—have something of an upward tendency. We make no change in our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@18c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 6c; almonds, Terragona, 9½@10c; Naples walnuts, 22@23c; Brazils, 24@25c; filberts, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6¾@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@7½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand continues fair. Apples are in liberal supply and meet with a moderate local inquiry. Other fruits are firm, being in light stock. We quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $4.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Activity and firmness were again the prominent features of this market. Interior buyers are now ordering freely of staple and fancy groceries, and the volume of business is fully as large as in former years at a corresponding period. Refined sugars are scarce, not only here but at the East, and the market is excited and advancing. Quotations of A's, B's, C's, and choice molasses sugars were to-day marked up an ⅛c. Coffees, also, are exceedingly firm, and in Java and Mocha we note a further advance of a ½c. New Orleans molasses is strong, and has advanced 5c. We now quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 21½@22½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11¾@12c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, No. 2, 11⅛@11⅜c; yellow C, 10¾@11⅛c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@11c; do prime, 10½@10¾c; do, fair, 9½@10c; common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 35@37c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 5@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—A better movement was witnessed in pressed hay, the supply of cars being more liberal. There was no quotable change in prices, however, the supply being fully equal to the demand. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, baler pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The condition of this market was without change in any important particular. Buyers were operating rather sparingly, and the market was not firm at the annexed prices: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10¾c; do light, 11½@11¾c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, ⅓@⅔c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—The inquiry as well as the supply is light. Choice comb is salable, but very scarce. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 14@18c.

HOPS—The market remains quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 50@55c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Are in tolerably fair demand, and firm. The following are the prices current:

Iron	4 6-10	@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	⅌ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—The schrs American Union and Milan were reported for corn to Buffalo at 12c; most carriers asked 14c.

LEATHER—Prices continue firm for both domestic and imported leather, and in the latter the tendency is to advance. We make no change in our list, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	85.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	80.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Business, though by no means brisk, under the influence of pleasant weather is steadily increasing; local and interior orders being much more frequent. There was no change in prices. Common boards are held firmly at quotations as they are in rather light stock. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.00@ 3.75

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which car follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand on both local and interior account is steadily increasing. Prices for all articles in the list are steady, and for some of the metals are ruling strong. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 17c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@8c.

NAILS—No further change is reported, though the market is unsettled. The demand is fair at the following prices: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½@5.25 rates; 8d, do, $5.37½@5.50; 6d, do, $5.62½@5.75; 4d, do, $5.87½@6.00; 3d, do, $6.62½@6.75; 3d, do, fine, $7.87½@8.00; 2d, do, $8.37½@8.50; clinch, $7.50@7.62½.

NAVAL STORES—Dealers report a slight improvement in trade at previous prices:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.75	@6.50

OILS—There is a fairly active and steadily increasing demand for linseed oil, and as stocks are light a further advance in prices is looked for. Lard oil is firmer in sympathy with lard, and carbon is also being held with more firmness. Other descriptions ruled steady. We quote: Carbon, 21@21½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 23@25c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PIG IRON—The pig iron market was firm at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows:

Scotch (according to brand)	$60.00@64.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The inquiry for goods in this line continues to increase as the season advances, and prices for lead and zinc are working firmer. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

[illegible]	....@12.00
Strictly pure	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Fancy brands montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50@12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—There was a good inquiry for choice poultry, the supply of which is rather light. Geese are dull at $8.00@9.00 for choice, and $4.00@5.00 for poorly dressed. We note sales of 400 lbs fancy turkeys at 13c; 1,500 lbs at 12½c; 500 lbs at 12c; 300 lbs at 10c; 40 doz choice chickens at $3.50@3.75; 52 doz at $3.00@3.50; 16 doz at $2.00@2.50; 10 doz geese at $7.00@9.00.

POTATOES—Are in fair demand. The receipts are fair and prices steady at 70@75c on track; 75@80c for small lots from store. Sales include 1 car Ohios at 85c delivered; 430 bu peachblows, from store, at 80@85c; 50 bu at 75c.

SALT—Continues to meet with a moderate inquiry at the following range of prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25@3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand continues light, and prices are unchanged, as follows:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	4.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	1.95
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.30
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was more inquiry for timothy, and prices were steadier; quotable at $2.60@3.35. Clover was in moderate request at $5.00@5.30; Hungarian sold at 95c@$1.10; millet at 70c. Sales include: 40 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 310 bags prime at $3.30; 10 bags at $3.25; 345 bags at $3.20; 70 bags at $3.17½; 7 bags at $3.15; 18 bags fair at $3.12½; 20 bags poor at $2.60; 145 bags choice clover at $5.30; 20 bags prime at $5.25; 99 bags at $5.20; 10 bags good at $5.15; 29 bags at $5.00; 24 bags choice Hungarian at $1.10; 253 bags prime do at 95c; 128 bags millet at 70c.

TEAS—There is a fairly active demand for teas, and the market remains firm, both for blacks and greens. Choice to fancy green teas are scarce, and an advance is among the probabilities. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was in good request at unchanged prices. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains dull at the following prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is very quiet, and a weak, unsettled feeling prevails, in sympathy with the Eastern markets. The following are the prices current:

Tub, washed, extra medium	58@63c
Tub, washed, fair to do	53@58c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	52@54c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@54c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	51@54c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,405	14,352	634
Tuesday	3,587	22,359	1,515
Wednesday	2,800	20,000	1,600
Total	9,792	56,711	3,749

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,776	7,767	962
Tuesday	820	7,591	170
Total	2,596	15,358	1,132

CATTLE—The market was active both on local and outside accounts, but the large supply on sale had a weakening tendency, and if we accept good to choice grades, prices averaged about ½c lower. Eastern advices were favorable, and shippers took hold with considerable freedom at tolerably full prices, or at $4.75@5.00 for medium steers of from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, and at $5.25@6.37½ for good to extra steers averaging 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. All common and fair grades were dull and neglected, and many of this sort remained in the pens unsold at the close. Stockers met with a fair inquiry at $3.25@3.75 for common to medium lots, and at $4.00@4.25 for good lots averaging from 900 to 1,080 lbs. The market closed dull, with a downward look.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	stock steers	1,072	$4.25
16	fair steers	1,127	4.75
18	medium steers	1,191	5.00
16	butchers' stock	1,084	3.40
17	butchers' stock	1,179	4.45
31	good steers	1,430	5.50
30	good steers	1,225	5.25
16	fair steers	1,253	4.62½
14	oxen	1,553	4.20
16	butchers' stock	1,331	4.40
38	butchers' stock	956	4.00
160	Texan steers	1,196	4.50
16	extra steers	1,476	6.37½
48	choice steers	1,336	5.87½
35	cows	945	3.62½
35	good steers	1,371	5.62½
34	fair steers	1,213	4.70
30	good steers	1,225	5.15
14	fair steers	1,224	4.85
31	good steers	1,430	5.50
31	good steers	1,357	5.65
16	good steers	1,286	5.40
16	good steers	1,309	5.75
17	fair steers	1,322	5.15
32	choice steers	1,350	5.80
16	cows and heifers	1,000	3.55
80	stockers	1,034	4.12½
17	medium steers	1,163	4.75
17	good steers	1,206	5.35
17	choice steers	1,347	5.75
19	butchers' steers	1,030	4.50
32	good steers	1,250	5.25
34	fair steers	1,213	4.70
17	cows	1,043	2.75

HOGS—The market opened quiet and easy, but toward noon the demand improved, and prices firmed up. Receipts were again liberal, but, with local and outside buyers both actively engaged, the supply did not prove oppressive, about all selling, and at very full prices. Sales were reported at $4.25@4.30 for poor to common; at $4.40@4.50 for medium to good, and at $4.60@4.70 for choice to extra. Conger Bros. sold a car-load at $4.80. They averaged 366 lbs. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	605	$4.70	39	207	$4.45	66	203	$4.65
47	284	4.50	55	219	4.60	56	308	4.60
46	304	4.50	127	184	4.70	64	199	4.70
57	195	4.50	232	208	4.55	311	323	4.65
56	227	4.65	76	204	4.60	47	190	4.65
55	192	4.60	73	187	4.75	77	315	4.35
50	219	4.30	68	152	4.50	43	332	4.35
104	190	4.60	68	214	4.40	53	203	4.50
46	303	4.50	84	198	4.65	81	274	4.30
48	334	4.35	48	266	4.40	36	264	4.30
65	194	4.50	85	304	4.70	52	312	4.50
53	279	4.45	111	292	4.60	79	181	4.50
73	342	4.70	146	228	4.60	53	373	4.62½
91	370	4.65	61	186	4.65	56	214	4.50
48	304	4.60	55	184	4.65			
46	366	4.80						

SHEEP—Good to choice were neglected at ... sold a trifle better, but the poorer extra at $6.00@6.25; former rates at $4.50@5.50; and inferior to ... at $3.00@4.25.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 a. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Mail, also Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

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CATTLE DISEASE.

Its Appearance in Broome County, N. Y.

From the Binghamton Republican, Feb. 15.

A number of cattle in this vicinity have been attacked with a disease supposed to be cerebro-spinal meningitis, or inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord. It is said to be similar to the disease that attacked horses and proved so fatal, a short time ago, after the epizootic was prevalent, and was by some called a relapse of that disease. If this cattle disease should become as wide-spread and prevalent as the epizootic was, it will cause an enormous loss to the dairy interests, as well as a serious inconvenience to consumers of dairy products.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS, in an office worth $4,000; only $800 cash required, but good references essential. Apply at once at H. H. CHANDLER'S Advertising Agency, 89 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700 OR $800, TO take an interest in a permanent, pleasant, and paying business. Apply to S. J. TOUZON, Attorney, Room 27, Otis Building, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 CASH CAPITAL—SILENT or active. A solid enterprise, guaranteeing a steady and profitable return. Address D 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS man wants a partner with not less than $10,000 capital, for business in a Southern city. Satisfactory references given and required. Address D 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ½ OR ⅓ INTEREST in a real estate and loan office of 9 years' standing. D 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER with $2,000 or $3,000 capital to join me in furnishing and renting a large number of rooms. Address where an interview can be had. D 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE REAL ESTATE man. I have a horse and buggy, and a chance for a good man to do well. Address E 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY OF LIMITED means, but possessed of a valuable connection in the wholesale lumber and shingle commission business of this city, wishes to form partnership with a person of moderate capital, desirous of engaging in the business. Address, stating where and when interview may be had, E 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, OR A BACKER for $500. Business indorsed by the best men in Chicago. 100 per cent and upwards per annum. X 19, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $3,000 and references, in wholesale commission and manufacturers' goods house. Address K 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR ACTIVE, in an established paying business. Address W O'C, Post Office Box 355.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $300 OR $400 WHICH I want to invest in some good paying business; must bear investigation. No sharpers need apply. Address, for three days, with right name, L 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $1,500, in mercantile business. Must have reference. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED business, with from $300 to $500. Profits, $4,000 per year. Call or address for next three days, Room 55, Exchange Building.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH TO THE amount of $5,000, in the best paying manufacturing business in Chicago. For interview, call at No. 72 East Adams-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, in a first-class jobbing trade. Address J. HARRISON, care of Carrier 53.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO TAKE AN interest in a safe cash business of four years' standing. Satisfactory reference given. Address T 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 IN A PLEASANT business, that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-established wholesale house. A conservative business man with $30,000 can find a business in every way satisfactory. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE IS now offered for a partner with a capital of from $6,000 to $8,000, in a good paying and substantial manufacturing business; one of the oldest established in the city. Apply personally to E. A. JOHNES, 166 West Monroe-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTNER in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred. Seeking by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR silent; must be possessed of large means and good credit. To such a party is now offered an interest in the best business in the Northwest, with well-known and responsible parties, the object being to largely extend the business this spring. Address, with full name, for particulars, to GEORGE W. SHARP, Lind's Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION TO-MORROW MORNING AT 10 A. M.—25 good horses, 1 large gray horse, 1 sorrel team, heavy horses, with harness. Bring in your stock, if you want it sold. No charge if not sold at new brick barn, 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL & CO.

A CAR LOAD OF DRAFT HORSES AND A CAR load of large mules for sale; just from the country, at Walker's stable, northwest corner Indiana-av and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HORSES, CHEAP. TO BE seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 WORK HORSES, EXPRESS WAGON, double and single harness, open buggy. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CAR LOADS EXTRA FINE horses. WHEELER & COOK, 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS AND DELIVERY WAGONS of all kinds, open square box business buggies at 261 South Canal-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR SALE cheap for cash, by T. O. AFFELD, 76 to 82 Fifth-av, in Greenebaum's bank.

WILL PAY CASH FOR A GOOD, LIGHT, SECOND-hand close carriage. Apply to-day to M. C. BRADLEY, corner Jackson and Third-av.

WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO., will embrace a large variety of city, Western and Eastern made buggies, and double and single harness. Do not fail to go to the sale; you can buy good goods at a great bargain.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 187 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELGHERT, 213 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF FURNITURE, cheap, and 5 nice rooms, suitable for housekeeping, to rent; cheapest rent in city. Call at Room 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FURNITURE CONtained in the first-class suite of rooms, 447 Wabash-av. The rooms are for rent, and the furniture can be bought at a bargain. Inquire at the above number.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—I WILL BUY FOR CASH, to any amount, or will find you cash purchasers, for a commission. Address L. J., 963 Wabash-av.

I WANT NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND BRUSsels carpets, furniture, and some plated ware, for which I will pay in first-class hotel board after April 1, at the most delightful summer resort in the West. Address K 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A FULL HOUSEHOLD OUTfit cheap for cash. Address J. L. REED, 199 LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMITH'S AMERICAN organs for churches, halls, and parlors. Prices from $100 to $1,000. For sale only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS HAVE BEEN awarded 75 first premiums for best pianos, and recommended by the highest musical authority of the world. Illustrated priced catalogues furnished free. W. W. KIMBALL, Wholesale Agent for the Northwest.

PIANOS TUNED, REPAIRED, AND POLISHED by JOHN E. HUGHES; warranted to give satisfaction. Call or address 275 Blue Island-av.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXchange for new. Orders for tuning and repairing left at the warerooms promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., cor Thirteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF TIN AND HARDware. MAYPOLE BROS., 357 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ROGER'S PLATED SPOONS and forks at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 12-FOOT COUNTER, LARGE refrigerator, suitable for boarding-house or restaurant, chairs, tables. Basement, 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE-PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 82 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NELLIE: RECOGNIZED YOU THIS afternoon when you passed the office; send me your address or call; I am anxious to see you. T.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. EGGERT, OR ECKHART, that formerly roomed at No. 26 West Madison-st. (Eastern Hotel), call in rear No. 22 South Water-st.?

PERSONAL—GRANGER, THE TAILOR, CALL AND see me at once. 10 o'clock a. m. at Frodsham's to-morrow.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SMART MEN CAN MAKE $10 to $15 a day with our great household article. Call or send for papers. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 28 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Address Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 225 FEET, S. E. COR. Thirty-fourth-st.
Wabash-av., 100 feet, n. w. cor. Thirty-fifth-st., e. front.
Wabash-av., 50 feet, n. w. cor. Thirty-fifth-st.
South Park Boulevard, 225 feet, n. e. cor. Oakwood.
South Park Boulevard, 100 feet, s. e. cor. Oakwood.
South Park Boulevard, 122 feet, near Thirty-seventh-st.
Egan-av., 700 feet, near Boulevard.
Vincennes-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Oakwood.
Vincennes-av., 75 feet, s. e. cor. Bowen-av.
Vincennes-av., 330 feet, n. e. cor. Fifty-first-st.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., e. front.
Michigan-av., 200 feet, s. e. cor. Forty-eighth-st.
Oakwood Boulevard, 680 feet, south front.
Oakwood Boulevard, 250 feet, north front.
Indiana-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, n. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, n. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 300 feet, Forty-eighth-st., at Kenwood.
South Park Boulevard, 600 feet, cor. Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
Douglas-place, 35 feet, facing South Park Boulevard.
Also, several tracts of valuable acre property south of the city. All or any of the above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on terms of unprecedented liberality. For improvement or investment, nothing more attractive or desirable can be found. It is the best, and the best is always the cheapest, the safest, and the most profitable. The attention of strangers and fellow-brokers is respectfully invited. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE:
75x150, corner of Burton-place and Dearborn-st., east front; cheap.
71x150, North Dearborn, near Division-st., east front.
25x130, corner of Indiana and Dearborn-sts., east front.
75x140, east front, on North State-st., near Goethe.
25x125, east front, on North State-st., near Schiller.
50x178, LaSalle-st., east front, near Schiller.
48x110, east front, on Lincoln-av.
25x105, Menominee-st., one block west of Park.
100x100, corner Clark and North-av.; a bargain.
25x100, east front, on Kroger-st.; very low.
BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 4, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 42 SOUTH MAY-ST., FIRST house south of Washington-st., lot 25x120, house, two stories, with brick basement, 12 rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, and all modern conveniences; location very desirable, being one of the pleasantest residence neighborhoods in the city, and adjacent to business; will sell at a bargain, upon terms to suit purchaser, to the first responsible applicant. Apply to, or address, OWNER, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—40x80 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Randolph and Fifth-av.; also, 46 feet and 5 inches adjoining the 80 feet fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1160 Indiana-av. C. STOSE.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON PARK—3 SPLENDID lots, 178 feet deep, on Monroe-st., close to Jefferson Park. Apply to JOHN WEST, 276 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—64x165 FEET ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Congress and Harrison-sts.; will take residence property as first payment. C. G. E. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—10 LOTS each, 25x125 feet, northwest corner of Egan-av., (Thirty-ninth-st.) and Stewart-av; no cash payment required of parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 24X126 FEET EACH, ON WARren-av., just outside fire limits; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 25X133 FEET EACH, FRONTing on Fulton-st., near California; outside fire limits; no cash payment required of parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 40x170 feet, north of Eldridge-court, with house No. 661. Terms of lease, $2,500 per year for entire term, with privilege of purchase at any time within 20 years at $50,000. This remarkable lease will be sold for a reasonable bonus. Those seeking a residence and a fine and sure investment combined, are here afforded an extraordinary opportunity. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON EGAN-AV. (Thirty-ninth-st.) 50x173 feet each, near South Park Boulevard, at low prices and on extraordinary terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.
INDIANA-AV.—Two houses northeast corner of Twenty-fourth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $18,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 30-foot lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $9,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house with 50-foot lot, near Twenty-sixth-st., east front.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME BUILDING 144 AND 146 Fulton-st., size 40x90 feet, two stories, built for lathe machinery; has skylights adapted to the purpose; in good order, and in a manufacturing centre. Lease of ground very favorable. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES NEAR WEST SIDE Parks, well located, and on good time and terms. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., full depth, very cheap. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK BASEMENT AND 2-STORY frame house, 14 rooms, modern improvements, West Monroe-st. near Western-av.; lot 25 foot front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, NEAR north end of Lincoln Park, on Lake Shore, cheap. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., $950; Twenty-sixth-st., $1,250; Frankfort-st., $450. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Wabash-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., 225x175 feet; a splendid corner for a block. Price only $35,000; easy terms; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$6,500, ONE-THIRD DOWN, WILL BUY a brick house and lot in good neighborhood on South Side. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON HARRISON-ST., EAST OF CENtre-av., two-story house, 8 rooms, and lot, $4,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE MARKET, on Tyler and Harrison-sts.; $300 less per lots than adjoining property. Price per lot, $450 and $650. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ARNOLD-ST., near Twenty-ninth.
40 feet on West Madison-st., near Clinton; very easy terms.
40 feet on Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st.; would exchange for residence, and pay cash.
Lot on Union Park, west front.
Lot on Arnold-st.; would exchange for suburban lots.
Stone front residence on Michigan-av.; would exchange for good business lot. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK SOUTHWEST corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., or would exchange for first-class improved business property and assume $25,000 or $50,000, or would put in another 20-acre block worth $35,000 more than the first, if necessary. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 7, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-sixth-st., desirable 12-room house, all modern improvements, lot 25x180; $9,500; $3,000 cash, balance easy. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 50 LAKE-AV., FIRST-CLASS frame house, cheap. 300x150 on Forty-eighth-st. east of boulevard. A number of first-class dwellings at Oakland. 60 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 14. J. BARWICK, Room 4, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—ON MICHIGAN-av., 100 feet just south of Thirty-second-st., east front; one of the choicest residence lots in the city offered for a few days longer at a decided bargain. Also, on the river, near Twenty-second-st., 150 feet on Grove-st., same front on the river, 225 feet deep, with two substantially-built brick and stone buildings, 160x40 and 80x80, suitable for heavy manufacturing business. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, $7,500. Two-story house, fine lot, $2,500. Cottage and corner lot, $2,500. Two fine houses for exchange. L. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—$10,000, HALF CASH, WILL BUY A choice residence on either Wabash or Prairie-avs., fashionable locations, if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front residence; large lot, shrubbery, and furniture new and first-class. Location also first-class; will please any lady or gentleman. Price $30,000, half cash. Address Tribune office, and Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS UPON HALSTED, EMERald, Dashiell, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-seventh-sts., and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Terms easy; interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 183 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR-shops at $400; in block corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av., $550 to $650; long time; no money required down if improved immediately. JOHN F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT on Twenty-seventh-st., near Wallace; $300 down, balance monthly payments of $30. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., 100 FEET WEST OF Paulina, 25x120 feet, cheap, and on easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 18 Methodist Church Block, new 5-room cottage and lot, $1,800; $100 down, balance monthly payments.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT WITH GOOD HOUSE, 12 rooms, arranged for two families if desired; Oakley, near Fulton-st.; $4,500. S. B. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WENTWORTH-AV., EAST FRONT, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; lot 50x125. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON HARRISON-ST., NEAR ABERdeen, good 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, and lot; only $7,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-fifth-st., lot 50x180, only $100 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—120X103 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Van Buren-st. and Centre-av. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR Twenty-fifth-st.; 50 feet on Calumet-av. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR small cottage—A new two-story house just finished, 8 rooms, pantry, and closets, on Stewart-av., near Napoleon-place. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 196 LEAVITT-st.; large two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, at $7,000. Cheapest house in the market. Can be had on time.
No. 172 Jackson-st., $8,000, on time.
No. 462 Jackson-st., $5,200, on time.
No. 293 Monroe-st., $9,000, on time.
No. 707 Wabash-av., $15,000, on time.
Unimproved lots on all the streets south of Lake-st. for sale on easy payments, on long time. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, First Floor.

FOR SALE—BY BROWN & HORTON, TWO-STORY and basement brick house on Twenty-sixth-st., near Calumet-av., $8,500; very cheap; easy terms; also 2-story frame with brick basement, and large lot, on Indiana-av., and a number of other houses in South Division, worth from $7,000 to $18,000. E. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., residences in the West Division:
Brick cottage 109 South Hoyne-st., $4,500.
2-story frame, 50 foot lot, Leavitt-st., $6,500.
2-story frame, 100 feet, on Jackson, near Western-av., $9,000.
2-story and brick basement, corner lot, on Robey-st., $10,000.
2-story and basement brick, 25x150, on Adams-st., near Paulina, $12,500.
2-story and basement brick fronting Jefferson Park, $12,000.
First-class brick house on Monroe-st., view of the Park, $15,000.
Brick house and 30 foot lot on Park-av., $7,500.
2 cottages on Artesian-av., near Lake, $2,250.
Nice 2-story house on Fulton-st., near Lincoln, furnace, gas, etc., $5,500.
2-story brick on Centre-av., near Jackson, $7,000.
2-story and basement brick on Jackson-st., near Morgan, $11,000.

FOR SALE—BY BARBER & GARRISON, NORTH-east corner State and Twenty-ninth-sts.—Burnside-st., 2-story house 20x38, 14 rooms, etc., barn, $5,500; Burnside-st., cottage house, 7 rooms, 5 years' lease, $900; southwest corner South Dearborn and Twenty-ninth-sts., with improvements, $4,000; 4-room cottage on Sampson-st., 4 years' lease, $400; house and lot on Butterfield-st., between Eighteenth and Nineteenth-sts., $2,500; 25x101 on State-st., near Thirty-fifth, west front, $2,750; 50x125, east front, on Wentworth-av., $2,700; 50x125, east front, on Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth, $2,500; 10 lots on Forty-sixth-st., $500 each; house and lot on Butterfield-st., $500 cash, balance easy terms, $3,000; 25x150, east front, on Burnside-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., $1,900. Call and examine our large list of property on Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, and State-sts.; also Wentworth and Shurtleff-avs., and the avenues east of State-st.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, REAL ESTATE Dealers, 87 Dearborn-st.:
Choice residence lots in Egandale, and several lots in Hyde Park, Oakland, and Kenwood; very desirable.
House and lot at Oakland, 2-story, furnace, bath-room; good barn; $8,500; easy terms.
Fine residence at Hyde Park; lot 125x200, near station, on Jefferson-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot near Thirty-second-st.; $8,000.
Wabash-av., house and lot near Thirtieth-st., neat place; $6,000.
Michigan-av., brick north [of] Eighteenth-st., and barn, $18,000.
Also a large number of city residences from $5,000 to $10,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES—NO. 899 Prairie-av., $14,000.
664 Michigan-av., $23,000.
1184 Indiana-av., with furniture, $12,000.
627 Wabash-av., $27,500.
37 Twenty-fifth-st., $18,000.
22 Sixteenth-st., $12,000.
788 Wabash-av., $14,000.
508 Michigan-av., $14,000.
549 Michigan-av., $25,000.
13 Lake-av., $11,000.
Also a number of houses eligibly located on the avenues, from $15,000 to $50,000 each. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Dealer, Office 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST. House and lot in Evanston, cheap; cottage and lot on Arnold-st., near Thirty-fifth, $3,500; house and lot on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., $12,000; two-story dwelling corner Jackson and California-av., $4,200; 9-room cottage on West Jackson, $3,200; two-story house on West Adams-st., $4,500; splendid cottage on Dearborn corner Twenty-eighth-st.; lots and valuable lands for sale at bargains; 2,000 acres of farming lands at half its present value.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES—
Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st., 50 feet front, $25,000.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st., good brick, east front, $12,000.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 80 feet, east front, $30,000.
Indiana-av., No. 1162, 25 feet, good stable, east front, $10,500.
Prairie-av., No. 1265, 26 feet, east front, $11,000.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 26 feet, east front, $7,000.
G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.—Prairie-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., a large fine double brick house and barn, with lot 75x180, $45,000. Indiana-av., south of Thirteenth-st., two 3-story and basement marble front houses and lot, 25x125, at a bargain. Ellis-av., a large double frame house and barn with grounds, well laid out, lot 100x180; also, a large list of improved residence and acre property in the South and West Division.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—20x190 Monroe-st., near Canal-st., at the low price of $5,000 for a few days.
121x100 feet corner Desplaines and Mather, offered at a great bargain.

FOR SALE—22X133 ADAMS-ST., NEAR LAFLIN, 125x75 corner Van Buren and Wood-sts.; 125x100 corner Sangamon and Tyler; marble front on Throop-st., near Monroe; brick house with 30 ft. 49 Honore-st.; house and lot 433 Lake, 36x120; Nos. 11 and 13 Park-av., with 50x150; lot 40x126 on Jackson, east of Western-av.; 5 acres on Oakley, near Polk; 6 acres in school Section west of Central Park; brick houses, Adams, near Honore-st. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agent, 183 West Madison.

FOR SALE—50 BY 130 FEET ON SOUTHWEST corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., with a frame house; will be sold for $20,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT on Adams-st., east of Hoyne; price, $4,200; terms easy. 1½-story house, and lot 25x125 feet on Fourth-st., east of Western-av.; price, $2,200, only $200 down, balance monthly or quarterly. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT OCtagon stone front house on Throop-st., opposite Jefferson Park; all modern improvements; lot, 25x150. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE-ST., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Sixtieth-sts., $450 to $1,000; also on Emerald, Dashiell, Lowe, and Hubbs-sts. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE CONTAINING 8 ROOMS, with corner lot, on South Side; will sell or exchange for unimproved property. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—8 ROOMS, WATER, GAS, bath-room, and lot, on Burnside, near Thirty-second. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner of Madison.

FOR SALE—ON GREEN-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, good cottage 12 rooms, and lot 25x116, $5,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMMEDIately—Two cottages, 4 rooms each, and lots, each 27½x167, on Second-st., near Oakley, only $1,400 each. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 25x170 FEET, EAST front, near Fourteenth-st., opposite Grace Church, and adjoining Gillespie's grocery store; party wall on south line; only $500 per foot for 3 days; $6,500 can remain until September next without interest. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NORTH OF VAN BUREN, 25 or 50 feet at a bargain for a few days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER Thirty-sixth-st., 45x125.
State-st., southwest corner Sixty-fifth-st., 149x189.
State-st., northeast corner Twenty-first-st., 188x180.
State-st., north of Randolph, 25x44; 99 years' lease.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—THREE-STORY BUILDing, two stores, and two dwellings above, with lot, on Lake-st., near Halsted, $10,500, ¼ cash, balance 8 years. See OWNER, 707 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY CHOICE LOTS ON Adams and Jackson-sts., in the vicinity of Jefferson Park. No more desirable lots than these can be found in Chicago. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—25x50 OR 75 FEET ON ERIE-ST., east of Ashland-av., with new building, 22x70 feet, two stories; a fine place for a large carpenter shop or manufacturing business. Will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE FINE LOTS at Englewood, worth $600, selling at $320, left; only one block from station; now is the time to buy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COTTAGE HOUSE, and 5 acres land, in village of St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill. Can be had at very low price, if taken soon. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—12-ACRE FRUIT FARM, 1½ MILES from Kenosha, Wis., ½ mile from railroad station; good 1½-story house, barn, hen-house; 275 fruit trees; lake view; prime soil. Price, $1,800. Address W. S. FLUSKEY, Real Estate Agent, Kenosha, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property, farm of 200 acres, 3 miles from Geneva, Kane County, Ill.; 40 acres timber, balance under cultivation; good house, barn, and out-buildings, large orchard; also two smaller farms in same vicinity. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS FOR TWO-thirds its value if taken soon, improved farm of 320 acres; also 320 acres of pasture land fenced. All near railroad and within 60 miles of Chicago, in best farming county in Illinois. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT SUMMIT, ON CHICAGO, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, at one-half price for cash. This tract can be subdivided and sold at 400 per cent profit. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT with modern improvements; outside kitchen, and several fruit-bearing trees. A. G. BOWER, Morris, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CAN SELL 100 CHEAP HOUSES AND LOTS BY 1st of May, for cash. Owners call at once. 83 Clark-st. TAYLOR & BROOKS, Real Estate and Loans.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY (CASH CUSTOMERS) half-a-dozen cottages and lots. I have a plan for a model cottage in my office free for all to examine, and I could sell forty like it in one week's time. E. H. BUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EACH DIVISion. Our applications for them are increasing daily. We want, also, choice residence lots, and lots outside fire limits. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, OR rent a house on one of the avenues south, without basement. C. L. JENKS, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—CITY REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for farms, acre property, cash, and merchandise, or vice versa. J. W. BROWN, 333 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LOT ON SOUTHWESTERN-AV., east front. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CUSTOMER THAT WILL pay all cash for a house and lot worth from $8,000 to $12,000, in a first-class neighborhood on West Side; must be a bargain. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 4, Otis Block.

WANTED—A DWELLING ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST of State, between Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Must be brick or stone front, containing about 8 rooms, with heater, bath, and all improvements; tenant first-class. Address L. M., Tribune office, stating rent, number of street, and full description.

WANTED—HOUSES FOR OUR CUSTOMERS IN city, ranging from $2,000 to $30,000. Special attention given to disposing of residences. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, OR rent a house on one of the avenues south, with basement. C. L. JENKS, 145 Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE AND WAGON—TAKEN ABOUT 6½ o'clock Monday evening while hitched in front of 143 East Lake-st. Bay horse; has tender mouth, black mane and tail, and is about 7 years old; light wagon, painted black, had piece split off rear end of box. A liberal reward will be paid for recovery of property. SMITH & DUNCAN, 141 and 143 Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: 40 or 70 acres adjoining Haas' Park, and fronting on the Desplaines River; city property taken in part payment.
20 acres at Riverside, with good house; can be subdivided to excellent advantage. Good residence taken in part payment.
2 residences and large lots at Winnetka, in desirable location.
80-acre farm adjoining Mendota, to exchange for house and lot worth $6,000.

FOR SALE—THE WEST CHICAGO LAND COMpany have platted, and are selling lots and blocks adjacent to the new car-shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and Central Park, on easy terms to purchasers wishing to improve. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 31 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to F. J. GUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK NEAR SOUTH ENglewood, cheap; long time; easy terms.
20 acres near Washington Heights, cheap; easy terms.
5-acre block; no money down; South Side; call early.
E. T. SUMWALT & CO., No. 163 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST AND BEST 60-ACRE farm, wood land, adjoining Crystal Lake, Sec. 1, Town of Grafton; price, $40 per acre. G. P. BAY, 80 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, Ravenswood, Austin, and South Englewood. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LASALLE-ST.: Evanston residence lot 50x190; house gothic frame, pleasantly located, new, in good order.
Englewood lots, near depot and school; paved streets.
Austin lots, near depot and school; well located.
Lake Forest residence property, improved and vacant; have views of scenery and residences.

FOR SALE — SOUTH PARK AND OAKWOOD Boulevards. A large number of the very choicest lots on these boulevards, at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW SUBDIVISION—LARKIN & JENKS have a new subdivision of 20 acres at the new Northwestern car-shops. These lots are 50x125. Those wishing choice corners in this new city should call soon. We will sell these lots for a few days very low for a very small cash payment, balance on 5 years' time. We expect to sell them all in 30 days. Office, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—BEAUTIful lots in the grove adjoining the South Park, comprising the corners of the park, Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., and Fifty-third-st., 5 years time, at 7 per cent upon large part of purchase money. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN 15, 39, 12, CLOSE TO Northwestern car shops. 20 acres in Englewood. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, 200 FEET, CORner Central-av. and Pine-st. Price $15 per foot. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT OAKLAND, block from cars; a bargain if taken at once; will sell furniture also at great sacrifice. Apply to-day at ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON THE C., B. & Q. R. R., near Lawndale at Hawthorne and Riverside, and boulevard fronts east of Douglas Park. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT Park. $50 per foot, ¼ cash. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 4, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots. Inquire from 9 to 11 at 804 State-st., of the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA—A BEAUTIFUL new house of 10 fine rooms, well, cistern, barn, fruit and shade trees; fine lawn; two acres of ground running to the lake shore. Price low, and long time. Inquire of R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka, or J. S. HAMILTON, 80 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, DEEP, WELL LOcated lots, at from $15 to $20 per foot, easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES NEAR SOUTH CHICAGO, or exchange for city property. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN TOWN OF LAKE, IN Section 33, on ridge; can be sold very cheap for a few days. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 4, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR HUMBOLDT PARK, just east of the Park; price, $3,000 per acre; can be retailed for double the price asked. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 4, Otis Block.

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN—CORNER CENTRAL Park boulevard and Sacramento-st., 5 acres, just ½ mile east of park; a depot to be built immediately; call and see how it is located; $3,000 cash payment. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS IN SOUTH half of Section 5, Washington Heights; two railway stations on and near the grounds; very easy and frequent access to the centre of the city; a large profit can be made by retailing; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE INSOLVENT INSURANCE companies and balances after dividend cashed, at highest rates, by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL CLAIMS OR balances against Eastern or Western bankrupt Insurance Companies, at 161 LaSalle-st., in basement, Republic Life Building. H. MARTIN.

I WILL PAY 10 AND 2 PER CENT COMMISSIONS for two loans, one of $1,500 on house and lot worth $3,000, and $1,200 on house and lot worth $2,800. Titles perfect and buildings new. Address K 17, Tribune office.

I AM PREPARED TO LOAN EASTERN FUNDS ON Chicago real estate, in sums of not less than $2,500; 5 years, at 10 per cent, and moderate commission. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CITY PROPERTY, Illinois farms, stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.; $1,000 to $200,000 at 7 to 10 per cent and commission. Also loans six months on real estate. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business, and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st. No failures.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; three to five years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—COMMERCIAL AND REAL estate paper bought and sold; loans negotiated. Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Monroe. H. LOWY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR COUNTRY REAL estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS on inside property. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURIties. City and suburban purchase money mortgages bought. D. E. FISK, Room 4, Otis Block.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES BOUGHT. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARD, on improved property, at 9 per cent; small commissions. RICHMOND & EISENHART, 188 East Madison-st., Room 3.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city property. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$3,000 FOR 3 OR 4 YEARS, on good inside improved property, at 10 per cent. No commission. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$6,000 TO $8,000 TO FINish a business block within two blocks of Court House. Money wanted in April and May. Will pay good commission. Address B 94, Tribune office.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON GOOD LEASEHOLD property; cash on hand. Apply at Room 2, 171 East Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RELIABLE MAN, WITH SMALL MEANS, IS offered an excellent opportunity to go into the printing business. The office for sale is nearly new and centrally located, and with an A 1 connection. Apply at once at H. H. CHANDLER'S Advertising Agency, 89 Madison-st.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN A BUSIness. Will pay a salary if preferred. None but F. & A. Masons need apply. 191 West Madison-st.

A RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALOON FOR sale. Rent only $12. Will sell out for $300 cash. JOHN REINICH, 897 State-st.

A CHANCE IN A MILLION—A ONE-HALF INterest in a manufacturing business of an article required in every household; 100 per cent profit guaranteed; quick sales. Also a paying restaurant. Apply at 369 Wabash av., Room 2.

A SAFE, SURE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale; capital required, about $4,000; will pay 150 to 200 per cent in 12 months. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED REAL ESTATE office for sale at a great sacrifice. Apply, between 1 and 4 o'clock, at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

A MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IN A FIRST-CLASS location. Address O 20, Tribune office.

A CHOICE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, VALUE about $30,000, with good will and reliable cash trade, in a pleasant, thriving city in Illinois; will take part cash, part real estate. Address C 61, Tribune office.

A STEAM SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE. ADDRESS K 19, Tribune office, with name.

BABCOCK SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS for sale at a bargain, corner Clark and Forty-second-sts., on Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, with side track for accommodation of works, including the ground, 4 brick and one frame buildings, and nearly all the machinery necessary; has been worked for several months under the Babcock system; the buildings are suitable for other manufacturing or business purposes. J. E. BURCHELL, Republic Life Block, Room 4.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY STORE FOR sale; best location on West Side; business cash; good chance for live man. WHITE & HEAD, Room 1, 136 Clark-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE BEST PAYING lumber yard in city for sale; good trade established; dock rent reasonable. Call at No. 150 Kingsbury-st., head of Ontario.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE HOTEL or Drive House, known as Downing's old stand, for sale or exchange, 6 miles north of City Hall. INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines.

$350 WILL BUY A GOOD SALOON WITH building, fixtures, and some liquors; good trade and location. Inquire at 1081½ State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE IMPROVED INside property, worth $12,000, for suburban, clear, on cash basis. Room 2, 171 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHEAP, SUBURBAN LOTS FOR jewelry, watches, horses, or other good personal property. Address, with particulars, K 43, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO fruit farms, 120 acres and 125 acres. Everything first-class. Incumbrances assumed if required. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANCE OFFERED TO those wishing to exchange real estate for a very desirable stock of cloths, dry goods, and notions, now at Kenosha, Wis.; goods invoiced at cost price amount to $9,000; clean, nice stock suitable for immediate sale; owner has too much other business to manage store, and wishes to dispose of it at once. Call or address ULRICH & BOND, Agents, 511 Wabash-av. and 180 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE — CHEAP SUBURBAN LOTS, brick residences, and 40 acres in Michigan; house and lot in Woodstock, Ill.; hotel lease and furniture in Fairbury, Ill.; 2 fruit farms in St. Joseph, Mich.; cottage and lot on Washington-st. for sale cheap by W. MORRILL, Real Estate Agent, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.—Splendid house and lot corner of Fifty-first-st. and Madison-st.; one on Johnson place, corner of Thirty-eighth-st.; balance cash, for a business lot on East or West Madison-st., bet. State and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT — WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, at $12, $15, $25, and $30 per month. 817 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, for two or four gents, or man and wife. Terms very low. 645 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, 183 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 191 West Madison-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FIRST FLOOR NO. 823 Prairie-av. (near Sixteenth-st.) Apply 69 Cottage-grove-av.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE, ELEgantly furnished, all new, with or without board; private family. 276 West Monroe-st., near Aberdeen.

TO RENT—TO MAN AND WIFE, WHO WOULD appreciate a quiet little home, furnished rooms for housekeeping. Apply at once at 679 West Madison.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING FOR man and wife only; two good rooms, with large pantry and cupboard. 395 West Jackson-st., near Centre-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 129 TWENTY-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. WM. M. BAKER, 328 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, NO. 511 WEST Madison-st.—A few families can be accommodated with handsomely furnished suites of rooms at moderate rates. Also, single gentlemen.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SINGLE FRONT BEDroom, at 148 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A HANDsome suite of furnished rooms, or a single room. Also, an unfurnished front alcove room. Family private; cars pass the doors. Apply at No. 591 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—541 WABASH-AV., WELL FURNISHED rooms, large closets, water, gas, etc., en suite or single, by week or month.

TO RENT — 296 FULTON-ST. — FOUR ROOMS, pantry, and clothes-press, in basement, to man and wife only; rent, $16.

TO RENT — WELL - FURNISHED SLEEPING apartments for gentlemen; excellent location. Address or call at 903 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and alcove, adapted for two or four gentlemen. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping at No. 80 Superior-st., one block from Chicago-av. cars.

TO RENT—EXCELLENT ROOM, PARTLY FURnished, with good board, to gentleman and wife, or family without small children. 968 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room on second floor; also small room; moderate rent. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—WE WANT TO RENT PART OF HOUSE to a family without children; there are four or six rooms, with kitchen and laundry, all furnished complete. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, southwest corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPing room, with gas, closet, &c., with or without board. Apply at house 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, by the day week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 161 and 163 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT — WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, at $12, $15, $25, and $30 per month. 807 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT, ON Prairie-av.; owner desires board with occupants. YOUNG & BOWLEY, 29 East Harrison.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 9 rooms, all modern improvements. $1,200 worth of furniture for sale; must be sold. For a bargain apply to O. G. BRYANT, 12 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, COTtage, 5 rooms complete; $200 cash will buy it; rent $25. 304 West Adams-st., between Green and Halsted.

TO RENT—HOUSE, BARN, AND LARGE LOT, NO. 1134 Michigan-av., corner Thirtieth-st.; splendid chance to begin housekeeping; new furniture for sale at a great reduction; if desired, will sell on long time, monthly payments, or exchange for merchandise or building material. Call at house.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST BOARDING-houses in the city, 22 rooms, bath-room, &c.; connected with the house is a first-class laundry, which pays about $400 per month; this house is centrally located, and can be leased for a term of 4 years. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT OAKLAND, FURNISHED or unfurnished; will rent low to a good tenant. Apply to-day. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO RENT—DWELLING IN REAR OF 902 WABASH-av., suitable for two families. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS AND CLOSets, near Hubbard-court, on Michigan-av. Price, $1,200. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOW—5-ROOMED COTTAGE, CENTRAL to business and horse-cars; $18. D. E. FISKE, Room 5, Otis Block.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOTEL PREMISES, CONtaining 18 rooms, besides large store; very desirable for right parties. D. E. FISKE, 5 Otis Block.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT COTTAGE NO. 201 South Wood-st., 6 rooms, pantry and closets, five doors from Van Buren-st. cars.

TO RENT—TO A PARTY WHO WILL BUY $1,000 worth of furniture, the eight-room cottage No. 311 West Washington-st.; rent $40 per month; lease until May, 1874; immediate possession. Apply at the house.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT HIGHland Park. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FACTORY 25x70, three-story high, used for a furniture shop; engine and boiler now on the premises front three streets. Apply at 295 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—4 FRONT ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR corner Halsted and Madison-sts.; best location in the city for doctor or dentist office. D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT STORES, MADISON, fronting Carpenter, 36x120 feet each, 17-foot ceilings; vaults, and everything complete; two stores, 25x100, Madison, fronting Centre-av., low to the right party; vaults, &c.; store 20x60, corner Peoria and Madison. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL STORES AND lofts, for the wholesale and retail trade, or for manufacturing purposes. J. W. BROWN, 333 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK STORE, DWELLING, and barn, with gas, hot and cold water, and bath room. Inquire on premises, 444 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, SUITABLE for any business; rent low. Inquire up stairs, in the building, of the owner, and of no other parties, 1412 State-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN 143 MONroe-st. Store and basement in 145 Monroe-st. Large upper floor in 149 Monroe-st. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO CORNER OFFICES, EXCHANGE Building, as insurance offices. Inquire at Room 48, Exchange Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also, stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence east of Western-av. and between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; must be first-class in every particular, with a good large barn. Address Carrier 11, giving terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping on the South Side, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts., by a gentleman and wife without children, or a house adapted for two families. Address W, care 408 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURnished rooms, by a lady without children, where she can do laundry work in payment for the same. Address K 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE HOUSE with 5, 6, or 7 rooms, south of Twenty-second and east of State; satisfactory reference given. Address A. R. PARK, 1108 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, a furnished sleeping-room, with or without board, and in or convenient to business district; would prefer same in one of the large buildings, if cheap. Address M 94, Tribune office, for two days.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING FOR LIGHT manufacturing purposes. Address, stating location, dimensions and price, K 32, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN WITH ABOUT $8,000 DESIRES to buy into some established business; has had several years' experience in the lumber trade. Address D 90, Tribune office.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR THE MATRIMONial News; No. 4 is out. Matrimonial News Company, Box 507, Chicago.

FOR ADOPTION—A MALE BABE, 7 WEEKS OLD; in excellent health and fine condition. Can be seen at 281 Tyler-st., near Centre-av.

NOTICE—HOMESTEADS LOCATED, SURVEYED and papers made out free for members of the Army and Navy Colony. Office 157 Fifth-av., up stairs, H. B. STEVENS, Secretary.

PARTIES HAVING GOODS AND MERCHANDISE consisting of country stores, city retail stores, cigar stores, billiard halls, &c., which they wish to exchange for town property and real estate can find purchasers by addressing AGENT, Box 207, Manteno, Ill.

UNITED STATES PATENTS TO GRADUATED land entries can be obtained for any parties entitled to same by addressing WILLIS M. HITT, 468 Wabash-av.

WILSON & ROAKE, 282 AND 284 WATER-ST., New York, keep constantly on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of new and second-hand machinery to be found in the country, and are prepared to sell engines and boilers, from 1 to 160 horse power, at prices greatly below manufacturers'. Have now on hand one propeller engine, 18x20-inch cylinder, in first-class order. Information given and communications promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A FIRST-CLASS JOB printer will give part of his services in payment for house and lot. Direct to JOHN COLE, 84 Miller-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, either as partner or on salary. Security for money. Wholesale business. Address E 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—1-STORY STOREHOUSE, ABOUT 20X36, to be moved on the West Side, to purchase. Address No. 338 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—COAL YARD—WOULD LIKE TO lease for a term of years a coal yard with track conveniences, or ground suitable for such purposes. Apply at 799 South State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WHITE BULL PUP, BRINDLE ABOUT the eyes, 6 months old; weighs about 28 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to warehouse, corner Taylor-st. and Pacific-av.

LOST—CORAL PIN—FEMALE HEAD OF CORAL, surrounded by cheap pearls, on gold plate, between 44 South Sangamon and 12 South Market-st. $10 reward for return to 12 South Market-st.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, IN GOOD condition. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to R. DUBETZ, 411 Lake-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, FROM 148 SOUTH PEOria-st., a young black and tan terrier dog; white spot on chest. Finder will be rewarded on returning to T. A. SAUGSHE, 61 South Canal-st.

FOUND—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, AT 59 Hawthorn-av.

FOUND—ON THE LAKE VIEW AND EVANSTON road, a chestnut horse, 16 hands high. Apply to G. IRVINE, Graceland restaurant, Lake View.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK, single man, to go in country, whose references for character and sobriety will bear investigation; English preferred. Address, for 2 days, X L, care VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

WANTED—ON A SALARY OR COMMISSION, A live, active man, with unquestionable reference as to character and business qualities, to do the office work of a large suburban real estate business. Address, confidentially, with reference, stating salary expected, former business, etc., M 89, Tribune office.

WANTED — GERMAN DRUGGIST — WHO CAN speak English, and put up any English or German prescriptions, to go to city on the Mississippi River; none need apply except qualified, and presenting best references. Inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, Wholesale Druggists, 155, 157 and 159 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, for a responsible and well-paid position; German desirable. None but men of capacity need apply. D 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CIGAR SALESMAN; ONE FULLY posted in the retail trade; must be quick at figures and a good penman. Address D 72, Tribune office, for two days.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS MAKER CAN obtain steady employment by addressing M. REARICK, Dwight, Ill.

WANTED—ONE GRAINER AND ONE FILE CUTter. Apply at 228 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUTCHERS—A RELIABLE YOUNG man, single, to do general work; references required. No. 1143 State-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD CARPENTERS. APPLY AT furniture factory of SWAN & CLARK, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av., to-morrow morning.

WANTED—ONE GOOD FURNITURE DESIGNER and pattern-maker. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

WANTED — THIS MORNING — A GOOD BUS painter at 243 West Twelfth-st., W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT 51 NORTH JEFferson-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS TRUNKMAKers. JOSHUA SMITH, 241 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT GRANGER'S, 128 AND 130 SOUTH Clark-st., to negotiate with coat, pant, and vest hands for the season. Call early.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH HELPER AT 243 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A BOY THAT THOROUGHLY UNDERstands getting forms ready on Gordon presses. Apply to J. C. DRAKE, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Indiana, and Ohio; 10 Scandinavian farm hands for Illinois; 1 blacksmith for Illinois. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WAITERS AT BENnett's Dining Rooms, rear No. 23 South Water-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call on SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.; business pays better than wages.

WANTED—3,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas, 50 wood-choppers; cheap tickets to Denver. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS packer. Apply to CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO., Madison and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—SMART MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $5 can easily earn $25 a week. Call at 357 South Halsted-st. F. P. BECK.

WANTED — MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT OF any kind; also clerk with $150. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A WAITER AT WEBNER'S DINING-room, 51 South State-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN TO MAKE $3 to $8 a day in city and country selling our goods; small capital required. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR WORK OF ANY kind can find immediate employment. WM. CRAWSHAW & CO., 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, WHO CAN COMMAND $100 to $200, to take charge of an office. CRAWSHAW & CO., 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY IN GROCERY STORE, ONE that speaks German and English preferred; has had some experience in the business, and can take care of horse, at 173 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO WORK on farm in Illinois. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 MEN WITH A SMALL OUTFIT CAN make $2,000 a year; honorable business. Call or address BANGS & CO., Exchange Block, Room 53.

WANTED—TWO STRONG COLORED MEN TO remove a dead body from one part of the graveyard to another. For particulars inquire at 156 West Taylor-st., in rear, up stairs.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family; English preferred. At 59 South Ann-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO DO GENERAL housework, and one as nurse. Apply at the first house west of Ellis-av., on north side of Brookes-st., Oakland.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK IMmediately. Inquire at Clarendon House, 152 North Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS COOK AND laundress in a private family; good wages. Apply at 390 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENeral housework, cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 1041 Prairie-av., to-day, between 4 and 5 o'clock. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF THE AGE of 24 to 25 years, to take care of young children and do family mending. Apply 37 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in a small family, with reference, at 131 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GERMAN, SWEDE, or Norwegian girl, who can cook, wash, and iron. No Irish need apply. No. 1029 Prairie-av.

WANTED—DOMESTIC—WILL MRS. ——, FROM St. Louis, call again (early) at 992 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to do up-stairs work. Apply at 992 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, must be a good ironer; only three in the family. Call at the office of DR. WM. T. AKINS, 351 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, AT No. 113 Park-av. Apply between 10 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also up-stairs girl; must come well recommended. Apply at 965 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 857 South State-st.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; good wages. Inquire at 291 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE TO DO GENeral housework in a family of three. Inquire for two days at 186 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD American or Canadian girl for general housework; good wages. At 111 South Wood-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR OAK PARK AND city; also colored girl for North Side. Mrs. HAMILTON, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL TO DO general housework. 79 South State-st.

WANTED—THE GIRL WHO CALLED MONDAY at 621 Burnside-st., and waited so long, to call there again; she can have the place if she comes soon.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR HOTEL IN country. Also, German and Swedish girls for private families in city, at MRS. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress, at 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a family of two. 817 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO CAPABLE GIRLS, ONE AS SECond girl, the other as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 31 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE WHO UNDERstands cooking, washing, and ironing, and one for second work. 78 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN COOK, wash, and iron well. Apply with reference at 1297 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN TO cook, wash, and iron for a family of three; must thoroughly understand both; one preferred that can come at once. Apply this morning at 743 Michigan-av. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE GIRL, TO DO second work; German or Swede; must speak English; at 219 Ashland-av.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AT 286 MICHIGAN-av. No Irish.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; only two of family; good wages. Apply at No. 230 Sedgwick-st., near Division.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER-WORK, at 119 South Dearborn-st., fourth floor, Room 17.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COOK, WASH, and iron thoroughly; small family; good wages. Inquire No. 29 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WELL RECOMmended, to do second work and sewing. Call at 137 South Morgan-st., this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German or Swede preferred; good wages. Apply at 620 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS IMMEDIATELY. Corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts, east side, to-morrow morning. J. LOUIS.

WANTED—TEN GOOD DRESSMAKERS AT 385 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FRENCH YOUNG LADY OR ONE speaking pure French; no Canadian. Address, with real name, C 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, FROM 14 TO 20 years old. Call immediately at No. 51 Twenty-second-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN, WITH FIRST-CLASS references, is desirous of finding a home with a strictly private family. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, B 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE—FOR TWO GENTLEmen in private family; must have two nicely furnished rooms with bath-room; between Western-av. and Union Park preferred. Address, with particulars, X 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, FIRST-CLASS board and room near Adams and Halsted-st. Address E 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY ENGAGED DURING the day, first-class board and room near Green and Adams-sts. Address G 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A private family on the West Side. Address, with particulars, B 41, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE — ON EASY TERMS — ONE H. B. Smith's 28-inch re-sawing machine, in perfect running order. Can be seen in operation at STEPHENS & CLARK'S Planing Mill, Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS new stationary engine, 12-horse power. Will sell on time or exchange for lots or building material. Apply to R. J. SEXTON, Builder, 98 and 99 Pacific-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—J. C. GRAY, PRACTICAL accountant, 324 West Randolph-st. Books opened and closed; deranged books adjusted; single entry transformed to double entry; complicated and deranged accounts of all kinds adjusted. Posting done reasonably, by the day or week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A good mercantile business, who has experience in bookkeeping for several years, and can give No. 1 reference as to character and ability. Address E B H, No. 139 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in some wholesale house, banking or insurance office; salary not so much of an object as that of a permanent situation with fair chance of promotion; best of references given. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young man, in a store; has been used to hardware and stoves; is not afraid of work, and can give good references. Address C 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had several years' experience in the retail hardware business; speaks German and English. Address X 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—H. I. DIXON, EXPERT accountant, Room 1, 119 Dearborn-st. Books opened, closed, and examined; complicated accounts adjusted, posting by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. Office work in general promptly executed.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good business experience, in some wholesale house; has some trade and country acquaintance; situation more of an object than salary; good references. Address C 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, who is well recommended. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING SALESman in wholesale trade, groceries preferred; best of references furnished. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESMAN (DRY goods), who has been employed for 2½ years in his last place, and who speaks English, German, and Scandinavian. Best recommendations and city references. Address T 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or clerk; speaks English and German; not so much salary expected as a permanent situation; can give best city reference. Address D 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical bookkeeper of ten years' experience; the best city references furnished. Address G 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME STORE OR wholesale house by a young German (married), who is thoroughly acquainted with the English language, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address D 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SHORThand writer and good penman, of 7 years' experience in general railroad work, a situation as corresponding clerk, in either a railroad or mercantile office; good references. Address Y. Z., Care of Samuel Appleton, 126 East Washington-st., city.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HOTEL AND RES-taurant keepers—By a first-class man cook who thoroughly understands his business and can give best of city references as to sobriety and economical management of the kitchen. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GALVANIZED IRON cornice manufacturers—By a practical galvanized iron cornice-cutter and draughtsman, capable of taking charge of shop; satisfactory references given. Address D. DUDLEY, No. 171 Plum-st., Cincinnati, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED custom cutter, from New York; satisfaction guaranteed. Address 81 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, care of Heitbahn.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A WELL-POSTED photographic operator. Address Q 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARRIAGE-PAINTer, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to country. H 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER, COMpetent to take charge of any kind of machinery. Address W. HARDIN, 44 and 46 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 453 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do housework in a private family; has good references. Please call, or address for two days, E L, 839 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO cook the other as second girl. Call at 355 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR CANADIAN GIRL about 20, nurse or light second work. New Intelligence Office, 883 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN private family. Call at 191 Twenty-ninth-st., between Indiana and Michigan-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO second-work in a small private family. Call at 1151 Indiana-av., about 10 or 11 o'clock this morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work. Call at 100 South Foster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family. Call at 233 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and help to do sewing in a private family. Call for two days No. 19 Trustee-st., between Hubbard and Kenzie-sts., West Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS COOKS, German and Swedish girls, chambermaids and dining room girls for hotels and private families, at 446 Wabash-av., Room 3. Please call if you want good reliable help.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; also, for girls in dining-room, kitchen, and restaurants. Call at No. 10 South Clinton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS PAStry cook; hotel or boarding-house; also, two family cooks. Apply at Mrs. BATES', 10 Peck-court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR NO. 1 BOARDing-house cooks; also, 200 girls of every nationality. 179 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS DINING-ROOM OR second girl; city references given if required. Call at 22 Rumsey-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WISHES TO DO washing by the day. Inquire at 151 North Sangamon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN a confectionery or bakery, or any other light business. Best of references. Call at 274 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT.—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

76 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—TO RENT, TO A GENtleman, a nice single room, with or without board; gas, bath, and use of piano; no other boarders.

284 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to rent, with board; also one single room.

384 WABASH-AV. — A FURNISHED ROOM, private bath-room, etc., with first-class table, for gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6.

532 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; also furnished rooms, single or double, with board; references required.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE FRONT ROOMS, single or en suite; hot and cold water; furnace heated. Also, single rooms with first-class board.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen. Accommodations first-class.

906 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board, single or en suite, north of Twenty-fifth-st.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished front rooms (connecting) to rent, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife.

959 INDIANA-AV.—ONE ROOM SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen.

977 INDIANA-AV.—A CHOICE ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms suitable for one or two single gentlemen, with board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV. — A BEAUTIFUL BACK parlor; also, a pleasant room, with board. References exchanged.

MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF TWELFTH-ST.—TO rent, with board, a pleasant front room; price, $8 per week. Address D 66, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—1121 STATE-ST.—FURNISHed rooms with good hotel board $6 a week; several large rooms, convenient for families, at very low rates. Single rooms, $5.

West Side.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board.

24 BISHOP-COURT—HOUSE JUST TAKEN AND newly furnished, 3-story brick, large rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with first-class board.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST. — PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, with or without board, to rent to gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD TABLE; single rooms $5.50 and $6 per week; day board $4.50.

89 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished room, with board; references required.

136 THROOP-ST.—ONE FURNISHED BACK parlor for gent and wife, and one room for single gent, with board, at reasonable rates.

157 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT front rooms to rent, with board, in private family.

188 WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR HALSTED—Large or small rooms, well-furnished, gas, bath, hot-air; good location; terms moderate.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — A LARGE front, nicely-furnished or unfurnished room, with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with a front suite of rooms, nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

393 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS by the week, and a number of day-boarders can be accommodated.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN PRIvate family; large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also single room.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE FURnished room to rent with board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Pleasant room, first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST., BOARDing by the day or week. Transient accommodated.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICES, CERTIfied copies of original abstracts in Sheffield's Sub's, Sec. 3, 29, 2; University Sub's; Robertson's Sub's of Lower South Park, and Sheldon & Parker's Sub's, Sec. 27, 39, 14. Room 1, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET OF dressed flooring. 815 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, THE ENTIRE stock of lumber at our Branch Yard, No. 283 Kingsbury-st.; must be sold within 30 days, as we vacate the yard; office and sheds for sale. Cash buyers will find bargains. CHURCHILL & CO., Main yard corner Joseph and Cologne-sts.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings in the Spanish National Assembly Yesterday.

Acquittal of the Irish Priests Charged with Violating the English Election Law.

Prince Napoleon Non-Suited in "Expulsion Suit."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—A corporal attached to a regiment in Alcasar de San Juan, a town in New Castile, yesterday attempted to excite a mutiny in favor of Don Carlos, but the troops refused, and gave repeated cheers for the Republic. The corporal was arrested.

A bill for political reforms and the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, was again under consideration in the National Assembly to-day. An amendment was proposed, providing that no indemnity shall be awarded for slaves brought into the Island since the abolition of the slave trade.

A meeting of the leading members of the Conservative party was held to-day. Among those present were Topete, Santa Cruz, Rios, Rosas, and Ulloa. The meeting decided not to oppose the present Government, but to press for a dissolution of the Assembly, and a convocation of the Constituent Cortes.

MADRID, Feb. 19—Evening.—In the Assembly to-day, Prime Minister Figueras made a speech, in the course of which he defined the powers of the existing Legislature. He reminded the members that the National Assembly was transitory, and not constituent, and its decrees and acts should strictly observe the Constitution.

General Cordova, Minister of War, asked for supplies for arming the people, all the available arms having been distributed.

The Republican prisoners set free by amnesty arrived at Barcelona, to-day, from Port Mahon, on a Government vessel. The piers and quays were lined with crowds of people, who enthusiastically cheered the men as they landed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Bishop Duggan, of Clonfert, and the Rev. Mr. Quin have been acquitted of the charge of using spiritual influence to intimidate voters in the Galway Parliamentary election.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The estimated expenditures for the army for the financial year 1873–74 form a total of $66,000,000, which is a reduction of $2,000,000 from those of the current year.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Central American News says that Chinamen laborers were being imported into Costa Rica.

Details of an attempted revolution are reported from Guatemala. Colonel Mendes Cruz, Governor of the Department of Amatildan, liberated and armed 100 criminals. The soldiers were called out, and suppressed the rising.

The sanitary condition of Panama is improving.

The resignation of Provisional President Garcia, of Grenada, is not accepted by the Guatemala Congress.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—France has not yet recognized the Republic of Spain.

The Committee of Thirty adopted the amendment proposed by M. Dufaure, which provides that before its dissolution the National Assembly shall enact laws organizing and directing the transmission of the legislative and executive powers, and creating a second Chamber.

A decision was to-day rendered in the case of Prince Napoleon against ex-Minister Lefranc, for illegal expulsion from France. The Court declared its incompetency to try the case, and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs.

NEW YORK.

The Bar Association—Bond Robbery—New Indictments Against the Tammany Ring—Threatened with Assassination—A Relic of "Black Friday"—The Evening Post on Colfax—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The *Evening Post* to-night throws up the sponge on Colfax's case in the following severe terms:

We are sorry for poor Mr. Colfax. If he wants the assurance he has the weakness of a child; but of a child too old or too imbecile to learn. The pity we feel for him is akin to that which we feel for partial idiocy. It is provoking, and one's hands almost itch to inflict deserved punishment; but there is so much of inanity in the committal of the fault that pity for him who persists in committing it is the predominating feeling. As to argument or explanation, Mr. Colfax's case, like Mr. Patterson's, is past all that. It does not, in the least, matter what he says. He may have a new story for every day, and a new version of that story for every hour. In vain! What he says is not of the slightest moment. The only feeling we can possibly have about his case is a mild and feeble curiosity as to what he may say next.

The *Post* announces to-night that it is about to erect an imposing fire-proof building for its use, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton, one block below the *Herald* office. The lot purchased by the proprietors of the *Post* fronts 63 feet on Broadway and is 160 feet deep. The architectural plans are not fully completed, but the *Post* will undertake to surpass the new building of the *Staats-Zeitung*, which is at present the finest in New York.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Bar Association last evening made final their recent action, to the effect that it would not be practicable to do anything further in the matter of charges against David Dudley Field.

Father Burke will sail for Europe on Saturday.

Tweed's civil suit has been further postponed.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy last evening, a letter was received from Mayor Havemeyer denouncing the new city charter. He says that if it was passed it would inaugurate the worst system of government which this city has yet known.

The Republican Central Committee last evening indorsed the proposed new city charter.

Ten thousand dollars in North Carolina bonds were stolen from the residence of the owner in Broome street, yesterday.

General Thomas T. Eckert, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, sailed for Liverpool by the Java this morning.

New indictments have been found against the leaders of the old Tammany Ring, based on newly-discovered facts, which, it is said, can be easily proved. Bench warrants for the arrest of the indicted persons have not yet reached the Sheriff's office.

Work on the "History of New Amsterdam," authorized by the Common Council two years ago, is suspended, it having been ascertained that it would require forty to sixty octavo volumes, the 5,000 copies of which, authorized for free distribution, would cost nearly $2,000,000. The Historical Society has protested against the stoppage of the publication.

The *Evening Post* announces the intention of erecting a new office on the corner of Fulton street and Broadway.

Assistant United States Attorney Denike has been threatened with assassination if he continues the prosecution of the sawdust swindlers, another of whom to-day was held for trial in $5,000.

McManns, arrested on the steamer Java as the supposed Phillipson, the alleged Manchester forger, has commenced a suit against Superintendent of Police Kelso and Detective Durenbury for $50,000.

The Beta Delta Chi fraternity of the United States organized to-day for the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary. Fifteen of the principal Colleges are represented.

A relic of Black Friday, being a suit to recover $60,000 placed with a broker for speculative purposes, and used up in margins, resulted to-day in favor of the defendant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The old Open Board, Stock Exchange, and Mining Exchange buildings, Broad street, were slightly damaged by fire this afternoon.

District Attorney Phelps says there is no truth in the statement, published in the evening papers, to the effect that new indictments have been found against the members of the ring.

Kansas Politics.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Feb. 19.—The prevailing belief throughout the State is that Morton's resolution declaring Caldwell's election illegal will be adopted, unless Caldwell resigns before next Tuesday, and there is already considerable talk about another Senatorial contest. Among the candidates mentioned are Governor Osborn, Colonel Phillips, Harvey, and D. P. Law. In the event of Caldwell's displacement, several leading Republican newspapers of the State will ask that the election of his successor be deferred until the next session of the Legislature.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

IOWA.

SENATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Feb. 19.—In the Senate to-day the consideration of Title 19, of Internal Improvements, was resumed, the question being upon the reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate refused to concur in the O'Donnell amendment to the chapter on Railroads, made by the House. The vote was reconsidered—yeas, 26; nays, 15. A vote was then taken on the O'Donnell amendment, regulating freight tariffs of railroads, and lost, not a constitutional majority.

The vote was

Yeas—Senators Beardsley, Boomer, Campbell, Chambers, Converse, Dagna, Dashell, Dysart, Howland, Kephart, Lovell, Lowry, Maxwell, McCormack, McCulloch, McNutt, Miles, Rumple, Shane, Smith, Taylor, Vale, West, Willett—24.

Nays—Allen, Atkins, Bemis, Claussen, Crary, Fairall, Fitch, Havens, Hurley, Larrabee, McCord, McIntyre, Merrill, Murray, Russell, Stuart, Wonn, Young—18.

The House amendments relative to fences along lines of railroads was stricken out, and as amended the House amendments to the title were concurred in.

The Senate receded from its amendments to Title 12 of Education, the compulsory education sections included; also, from certain amendments made to Title 6 of Revenue; also, Title 23, increasing salaries of Supreme Judges to $4,000, and fixing the salary and fees for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The bill relative to printing the code passed without material amendments.

The House bill legalizing the sale of land to Otis Bigelow, of Dayton County, passed; also, the bill legalizing the transfer of cases from one court to another.

A joint resolution, authorizing the Governor to procure facts relative to railroad and water transportation, was adopted.

The report of the Conference Committee on Title 11 of Police of the State was adopted. This strikes out all the wine and beer amendments made by the Senate, except where inserted in the section forbidding sale to minors, etc.

The bill making appropriation for expenses of the Assembly passed.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on Title 10 of the railroad chapter—ayes, 28; noes, 11. This strikes out the Keables and O'Donnell amendments and retains the section limiting the rate for carrying passengers to 3½ cents per mile, and this proposition only applies to railway whose gross earnings exceed $4,000 per mile.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Conference Committee on Title 12, of Education, reported that the House receded from its amendment relative to salaries of President and Professors of the Agricultural College. Adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the Anamosa Penitentiary to sell stone and apply the proceeds to the payment of guards and convicts was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint delegates to the National Agricultural Congress was adopted.

A substitute for the Senate bill for the protection of funds of State institutions passed.

A resolution authorizing a settlement with R. G. Orwig was discussed and indefinitely postponed.

The House refused to recede from its amendments to the railroad bill—yeas, 40; nays, 44,—and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

The Senate amendment to the bill relative to printing the Code was concurred in; also, the amendment to the bill for the protection of the funds of State institutions.

The Committee of Conference on the Railroad chapter reported, and the report was adopted.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on Title 11.

A joint resolution providing against depreciation of State warrants was lost.

A joint resolution relative to railroad statistics was adopted.

The bill making appropriations for expenses of the Assembly passed. Adjourned.

This ends the work of this session.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 19.—Both Houses were occupied almost exclusively with the introduction of bills, of which 187 have been introduced by daylight, and both Houses reassembled this evening and continued the same order. In the House, this morning, Representative Gilmore, of Lenawee, introduced a joint resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment, at the regular election in 1874, by which the system of election of Representatives to the State Legislature shall be changed, and the theory of minority representation be brought into practice, as in Illinois. The provisions are substantially the same in effect as those in the Illinois Constitution.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to consolidate the cities of East Saginaw and Saginaw City, and the villages of South Saginaw and Florence, together with the adjacent territory, making a new city, to be called the City of the Saginaws, covering an area of four miles by four and one-half.

This evening the Senate passed a bill amending the charter of Albion. The Committee on Agricultural College reported three bills enlarging the course of instruction, admitting women, establishing a department of chemical technology, and paying additional Professors in that department. Joint resolutions were introduced instructing the Attorney General to ascertain whether the State has been defrauded in the payment of bounties for wolves; for a constitutional amendment relating to the qualifications of electors; also, for a constitutional amendment limiting the legislative power in passing local and special laws.

A bill was introduced by Senator Richardson, to authorize Detroit to borrow money for erecting a public library building, and to issue bonds therefor. A bill was also introduced to cede the jurisdiction to the United States of lands occupied in enlarging the St. Mary's Falls Canal; also, authorizing Township Boards to provide for high school instruction; also, establishing electro-medical and hydropathic chairs in the medical department of the University of Michigan; also granting swamp lands for the construction of railroads from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette, and from Copper Harbor to a junction with the line of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad; also repealing Section 31, Title 24, of the law authorizing Roman Catholic Bishops to hold property in trust for the Church.

In the House bills were introduced for additional fees to Registers of Deeds; also to abolish the fees of the County Clerk and Register of Deeds, and substitute salaries; also for the propagation, protection, and education (?) of dogs; also for the taxation of railroad lands; also the regulation of freight and passenger rates, and obliging the companies to publish the rates of fare; also, granting the right of suffrage to women; also, to regulate the loading of railway cars; also, to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks; also, to compel manufacturers to give employes one hour for dinner; also, to provide for the appointment of an Inspector of Mines in each mining county in the Upper Peninsula; also, to prescribe the size of apple barrels; also, to regulate pawnbrokerage; also, a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, respecting the Circuit Judges' salaries.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—The test vote on the Temperance bill in the Senate in voting on the amendments and passing the bill to a third reading, and final vote to-morrow, stood 25 to 23 in favor of the passage of the bill. This would indicate a lack of one vote to give it a Constitutional majority. It is believed, however, that, on the final vote to-morrow, with a full Senate, 27 or 28 votes will be cast in the affirmative. The bill has already passed the House.

The bill prohibits the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors with a view of being drank on the premises, without license. Parties who obtain a license are required to file a petition with the County Commissioners, signed by a majority of the voters in the ward, town or township, on the basis of the vote cast at the last preceding Congressional election. The licensed man is also required to file a bond for $3,000, properly executed, with two good freehold securities. The law declares that any person who shall by selling or giving liquor to minors, or any person who shall by selling or giving away liquor cause, in whole or in part, the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge and care for such drunken person, which may be recognized in any Court of competent jurisdiction; declares it unlawful to become intoxicated, with a penalty of fine or imprisonment; prohibits the sale of liquor on Sundays, holidays, and all election days; also between the hours of 9 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. of every other day, under a penalty of $5 to $25 for every sale; provides that any husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employe, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support by any one intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication of any persons, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against the person or persons who shall have been instrumental in causing such intoxication, by giving or selling liquor, and any person owning, renting, leasing, or permitting the occupation of any premises and knowing that intoxicating liquors are dispensed therein, or who, having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit intoxicating liquors to be sold therein, shall become equally liable with the seller of the liquor for any damages; provided, that execution shall first be levied on the property of the vender. A married woman shall have the same right to bring and control a suit as a *femme sole*. The unlawful sale or giving away of liquors shall work a forfeiture of the lease and all rights of the lessee of the premises. All suits may be brought in any competent Court, and judgments recovered without relief. Makes it unlawful to furnish to any person any liquor when he is drunk, or if he is in the habit of becoming drunk. The penalties for the violation of this section are from $5 to $50, and imprisonment in the County Jail from 10 to 30 days for each offence.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—The bulk of the petitions presented to-day were against the repeal of the Temperance law. The Senate spent most of the time in discussing the disagreement with the Assembly about ordering a statistical list, which has occupied so much valuable time in Committee of the Whole. A bill was passed amending the law authorizing the taking of lands for the use of charitable, educational, and criminal institutions of this State, so as to prevent the destruction of timber on such lands during such proceedings.

The Assembly voted to begin the morning sessions at 9 a. m. A resolution was offered directing inquiry as to the appointment of a Wisconsin Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. Resolutions were adopted granting the use of the Assembly Chamber on Thursday evening to the Committee of Senators and Assemblymen for a social party to the friends and lovers of sobriety, in which to honor the memory of Washington, and the principles of temperance, by services on Sunday afternoon and evening. The resolution of inquiry in regard to the removal of ex-Governor Randall's remains to Wisconsin, was refused passage. The Senate bill amending the charter of the Wisconsin Odd Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance Company was concurred in.

The resolution submitting to the people the question of holding a Convention to revise the Constitution was lost by a vote of 42 to 42.

Bills were indefinitely postponed to make the losing parties in civil actions in Courts of record pay the jurors' *per diem* and other costs; amending Chapter 152, Laws of 1869, in regard to highways; amending Section 2, Laws of 1872, which authorizes a special tax for county road purposes.

The appropriations for the Milwaukee institutions were made the special order for Tuesday next. Numerous bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading, the general file being cleared out.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Special despatches say that at the Democratic caucus in Jefferson City, last night, a long and stormy debate occurred on the question whether the Senatorial bribery investigation should be reopened. After several substitutes and resolutions had been offered, defeated, or withdrawn, the following was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the investigation thus far, has been thoroughly and fairly conducted, but as the means of fully exonerating Colonel Bogy and members of this House the Committee are instructed to send for General Dorris and the Cashier of the Exchange Bank, of St. Louis.

Specials further say that, notwithstanding Colonel Bogy's letter demanding a reopening of the investigation, he yesterday asked various Democratic members to vote in the caucus against the recommitment of the Committee's reports, and to favor the immediate adoption of the majority report. He said he had been forced to ask for a reopening of the case in deference to the popular clamor, but that he was really opposed to such action. He also asserted that it was stated in the caucus that Colonel Bogy's letter did not represent his true feelings.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The Senatorial Investigating Committee reopened its session this afternoon. E. S. Black, cashier of the Exchange Bank, of this city, testified regarding the bank account of Colonel Kitchen and Colonel Bogy, giving the amounts deposited and drawn out by each from Aug. 19th, to Jan. 24th. The largest amount drawn out by Kitchen at one one time was $1,000, excepting when, on the 2d, he drew the proceeds of a note discounted by Colonel Bogy, amounting to $5,000. Colonel Bogy's account, running from Oct. 16 to Jan. 24, amounted to about $66,000 deposits, and the amount drawn out varied about $2,000 from his deposits. Among the checks drawn was one for $100 for stores for Jefferson City, and one for $540 in favor of McCarthy & Sons, proprietors of the Madison House, Jefferson City. Brock knew of no money being used to influence votes. Neither General Dorris nor his son kept an account at the Exchange Banks. Witness said there was nothing unusual in the bank account between Bogy and Kitchen. General Dorris is expected to arrive from Jefferson City to-night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—It is reported from Albany that a great deal of agitation exists among members of the Legislature over the revelations likely to follow the investigation concerning bribes by Jay Gould for a repeal of the Erie Classification act. It is possible that the Legislature will pass a resolution demanding the Representatives from New York to vote for the expulsion of the Credit Mobilier criminals. Considerable debate was had upon the bill allowing the Central Railway to construct additional tracks, and the amendment to make the road pay $500,000 for the franchise failed to pass.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—In the Assembly a resolution was passed providing for the sending to Vienna of a model of the new Capitol, as a representative of the architecture of this State.

A resolution for an investigation of the management of the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was laid over.

A bill was offered in the Senate, to-day, which is likely to pass, the effect of which will be the effectual suppression of all dealing in obscene literature whatever.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—The special Committee of the Legislature this evening met the Committee appointed in behalf of the bondholders present at the conference yesterday, and accepted the proposition for a partial adjustment of the public debt question, to the effect that 4 per cent of the interest for 1873 be paid on consols, 4 per cent on two-thirds the unfunded debt, and a like amount on the sterling debt. The holders of coupons, when they are presented at the Treasury, to receive a non-interest bearing certificate in lieu of the unpaid interest. No provisions are made for the redemption of the matured coupons, it being thought best to leave that branch of the subject to be acted upon independently by the Legislature. A bill will be immediately prepared and introduced embodying the provisions of this agreement.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 19.—In the Senate this afternoon, the Senate bill to create a Board of Health in every city was passed. It gives the Board of Health full jurisdiction, and provides that no dead human bodies shall be removed from cities without permit. It gives the Mayor power to appoint sanitary police and inspectors as may be needed; the House bill to provide for constructing gas works at the Penitentiary, to supply the State buildings in Columbus.

In the House bills were introduced to increase the Governor's annual salary from four to seven thousand dollars, and to provide the means whereby greater uniformity may be obtained in the sentence of convicts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—In the State Senate to-day, a bill was passed to be engrossed, by a vote of 24 yeas to 12 nays, putting malt liquors in the same category as spirituous liquors, and prohibiting their sale. The bill takes effect the 1st of May next. The House passed to be engrossed the bill giving veto powers to Mayors of all cities in the Commonwealth.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Governor of New Jersey has signed the bill confirming and making valid the agreement between the New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Companies.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and was largely attended. Colonel Dwight Morris, of Bridgeport, formerly a Republican, was appointed temporary Chairman, and afterwards permanent Chairman of the Convention. The Convention then nominated Charles R. Ingersoll for Governor, by a rising vote, and unanimously; George G. Sill, Liberal Republican, nominated, by acclamation, for Lieutenant Governor; Martin H. Sanger, Secretary of State; Wm. E Raymond, Treasurer, by acclamation; and Dr. A. B. Goodrich, Comptroller.

Resolutions were passed declaring the Democratic party based on the principles of the Constitution declared at Cincinnati and Baltimore; arraigning the Administration for the use of the pardoning power in the interest of ballot-box stuffing, for striking down faithful Cabinet officers to please a corrupt ring, and retaining one who pays to greedy cormorants the money belonging to the people; for using the army to crush the rights of the States; arraigning the Vice President for complicity with Credit Mobilier; arraigning the Republican party for squandering the public lands and for corruption in elections; denouncing the interference of Federal office-holders, from the President down, in political affairs belonging to the States, and creating State Legislatures by Executive decree, welcoming Spain to the sisterhood of Republics, believing freedom to Cuba would be the result; eulogizing Horace Greeley and lamenting his death; denouncing the repeal of the Usury laws; demanding further legislation to protect labor and laboring children, and to secure the just advantages of education to the poor, and favoring the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics in the State, and favoring a Constitutional Convention.

Adjourned.

UTAH.

The Ravings of Brigham Young's Newspaper—A Desperado Hung by Vigilantes—Minor Local News.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 19.—Brigham's principal mouthpiece, the *News*, absolutely boils to-night over Utah affairs at Washington. Referring to the report of Claggett's nomination for Governor, it says: "This may be justly considered an act of the bitterest and most unprovoked hostility to the people of the Territory." Again, in alluding to a remark of the Philadelphia *Press*, that Brigham Young is a blot that ought to be wiped out, it says: "This argument is mob claptrap, inflammatory, wild, senseless, extra judicial," and adds: "It is the divine idea which excites the animosity of Forney. Seduction, adultery, prostitution, Tweedism, Credit Mobilierism, anything can be endured except that which is divine."

There are some doubts of Claggett's appointment, there being no such information *via* the Western Union. Claggett has hosts of friends here, but at this juncture the displacement of Governor Woods would be much regretted by even the most radical Gentiles.

Benson, the murderer of Crockett, who was hung by a mob in front of the jail at Logan, yesterday, was a son of the late Bishop Sharp, prominent in the Priesthood and an especial friend of Brigham Young. Benson had long enjoyed the reputation of a desperado, and had been a terror in Cache County. He once before committed a murder, having fired into a ball-room where he had been refused admittance, and killed the only son of a widow.

A despatch from Logan states that a Miss Julia Merrill died last night through excitement, in consequence of the murder of Crockett, to whom she was much attached.

Despatches are being sent East and West, special and prepaid, and for another Press Association, by a prominent Mormon and polygamist.

OHIO.

Woman Suffrage Convention—The Coming Exposition at Cincinnati.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—At to-day's session of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention, letters were read from Julia Ward Howe, Gerritt Smith, Parker Pillsbury, and others. Officers of the State Association were then elected, Mrs. H. M. T. Cutler, of Cincinnati, being chosen President.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted.

The first holds that the right to vote is a personal right inherent in every citizen, and that any abridgment thereof is tyranny.

The second pledges the Association to work for the removal from the State Constitution of the provision denying the ballot to women.

The third declares that if the male citizens of the State, after a full and fair presentation of the case, shall insert in the new Constitution a provision abridging the rights of female citizens, such a fact will put the stamp of deliberate tyranny upon the new Government.

At the afternoon session, spirited addresses were made by Susan B. Anthony and others.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—The Commissioners in charge of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition for this year, to-day completed the organization of the Committees for the various departments. The arrangements for the exhibition, which opens Sept. 4, are in a more advanced state than ever before at so early a period in the year.

KENTUCKY.

Failures in Shelby County—Stabbing Affray.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—During the last two weeks six disastrous failures have occurred in Shelby County, this State. John A. Reid & Shannon Reid, extensive cattle dealers, failed; liabilities, $100,000; assets, $85,000. Messrs. A. W. & Ben. Awful (?) went down; liabilities, $30,000; assets, $20,000. Anson B. Mosley and John T. Ballard made assignment; liabilities, $20,000; assets, $40,000. Great financial pressure is reported from the county, and one old financier has sued every debtor in the county, bringing thirty suits in one day.

Courier-Journal despatches from Jamestown, Russell County, Ky., report the fatal stabbing, yesterday, of J. G. Scholl, Town Marshal, by Benj. F. Edmunds, whom Scholl was attempting to arrest. Edmunds is now in jail.

Kentucky Colored State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—The Colored State Convention, to-day, adopted a memorial reciting their desire for education. The Convention organized an association called the Colored Men's State Educational Union, for the purpose of promoting the intellectual and industrial developments of the colored people of Kentucky.

The body passed a resolution of thanks to the Legislature for what it had already done for the colored men; appointed a State Central Committee to call a State Convention when they shall deem necessary, and then adjourned.

There is considerable opposition to the movement among the colored population, especially natives, who say that it is untimely, and got up by and in the interest of colored carpet-baggers who wish to be leaders among them.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Feb. 19.—The pottery belonging to the zinc factory in Peru caught fire from the furnace and was speedily destroyed, besides a large number of smelting retorts in progress of drying. Loss about $900. The smelting buildings narrowly escaped.

Obituary.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 17.

Robert Emmet, the oldest representative of his family, died on Saturday at New Rochelle, Westchester County. He was born about the year 1792, in Ireland, where his father, Thomas Addis Emmet, an eminent lawyer, was a leader of the association of United Irishmen of 1798, and who came to this country in 1804 and rose to eminence in the legal profession, attaining in 1812 the position of Attorney of this State.

Mr. Emmet was nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet, who was the organizer of the insurrectionary movement of 1803, and delivered an impassioned address previous to the sentence of death being pronounced against him for his share in that revolt. In this country, where he arrived when a boy, Mr. Emmet followed his father's profession, and was held in general esteem by the members of the bar.

In 1848, when an insurrection was contemplated in Ireland, he cordially co-operated with his countrymen in this city in demonstrations of sympathy, and was one of the Directory formed for the purpose of sending material aid to the Irish patriots. He attended the great meeting held in the Tabernacle, June 6, 1848, and delivered an address, in which he said: "If Ireland cannot achieve her independence without bloodshed, let it be with blood. If reason cannot be heard, let the fight succeed. * * * I pray God that Ireland may achieve her independence without the need of such a struggle. I know something of the horrors of civil war in Ireland, but, if it must come, I am now not too old, and shall be found in the ranks of the people of my native island." He continued, while there was any hope, to do all in his power for his native land, and was esteemed and trusted by the representative men of the Irish race resident at that time in the city.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 19.—The Hon. J. L. Richmond, of Lacon, presiding Judge of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit, died at the Griggs House, in Urbana, this morning at 8 o'clock, of rheumatism of the heart. He was at the time of his death conducting a special term of the Circuit Court in this county, and his sudden demise casts a gloom over his many friends and the entire bar of the county, with whom the distinguished jurist was an especial favorite. His remains will be removed to his late residence at Lacon to-morrow morning.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 19.—Judge C. N. Waterman, Judge of the Third Judicial District in this State, died suddenly at midnight last night, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 48 years. He was an able lawyer, a gentleman of blameless character, and one of the finest classical scholars in the State. He was a graduate of Hamilton's College, New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A. W. Fenno, the well-known actor, was found dead in his room this morning. It is supposed he died from heart disease. He played at Booth's Theatre last evening, and appeared in his usual good health. His death has caused a profound sensation and regret among the fraternity.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The day express on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad ran into the rear end of a freight train of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road at Englewood crossing, last night, about half-past 9 o'clock. One man, who was in the caboose of the freight train, was killed. He was an old gentleman, and the father of the conductor of the train. His name could not be ascertained. The freight train was behind time and had no lights on the rear end. The engine of the passenger train was totally wrecked. Several persons were wounded, but none seriously. Passengers on the express train state that but for the Millar platform the loss of life would have been fearful, as the train was heavily loaded.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—An accident occurred on the Fort Smith Railroad at 2:30 this morning. As the Eastern bound mail train, due in this city at 7:05, was rounding a curve two miles east of Plumer's Station, and about fifty miles from this city, the rear car, in which were thirty-two passengers, ran off the track, and turned over down an embankment. It was a box car, which was closed on both sides, leaving no chance for the passengers to escape. No bell-rope lead from the car to the engine, consequently no alarm could be given before being turned over. The car was dragged 900 yards before the train stopped. Twenty-four out of the thirty-two passengers were injured, and one reported killed. The following is a partial list of the wounded:

Mortally—John D. Edwards, architect, Little Rock. Otherwise—John Wassell, head and hip; L. J. Barnes, head; R. A. Dowdle, head; Captain Page, conductor, leg broken, Little Rock; Dr. W. S. Menafee, Conway County, collar-bone broken; Dr. W. H. Scott, Pope County, bruised about the head. Several ladies and children are among the wounded, receiving bruises and hurts of various kinds. Superintendent Beaumont says the cars were running at a reckless rate, contrary to the rules of the road, and he attributes the accident to the carelessness of the engineer. A train went up the road to-night, accompanied by physicians, to look after those wounded who were unable to come to the city.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Last evening a milk train ran into a passenger train near Harlem, killing one passenger and wounding many.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.

Allik Clark, the young man who shot John Stewart in the left thigh, about the 1st of this month, and for whom the police have been searching ever since, gave himself up at the Union Street Station yesterday morning. He waived an examination, and was bound over in bonds of $500 to appear at the Criminal Court.

Railroad News.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 19.—It is expected that there will be a large meeting in this city to-morrow afternoon, of men from all points along the line of the projected trunk railroad from Clinton, Iowa, to Indianapolis, Ind. The Common Council will furnish free carriages for all delegates from abroad. A lively interest in regard to the enterprise prevades all classes.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The stockholders of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad to-day re-elected the old Board of Directors, who organized same as last year. The report of the Directors shows $200,000 increase of net earning last year, over those of the year previous, and an increase of 10,000 through passengers carried. It also reports that not a single passenger was injured during the year. The gross earnings were $2,000,000, being an increase over the preceeding year of $340,000. It reports numerous improvements and a large increase of equipment.

The Cincinnati & Baltimore Railroad re-elected its old Board of Directors, who have organized the same as last year.

The Cincinnati & Springfield Short Line stockholders re-elected their old Board of Directors, with two exceptions. The Board will organize to-morrow.

Essex.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—At Newport, R. I., yesterday, a mob came near lynching the schoolmaster Essex, while he was being taken to trial in Court for the unnatural crime with which he is charged.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—At Newport, this afternoon, Albert H. Essex was examined on the charge of incest. After the testimony of the wife and two daughters of the prisoner, the Government counsel said there was no case, and Essex was discharged. The Court House was crowded by an excited populace, and, for an hour, Essex could not be removed. At last he was got into a hack, and amid showers of stones was driven rapidly to the next town where he took the cars. Five men followed him into the cars. Essex jumped from the train when it was under headway, the men pulled the bell rope, stopped the train and gave chase, but the fugutive is supposed to have escaped violence. It is understood that Essex, though perhaps guilty of brutality in his family, had given no cause for the infamous charge made against him.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Michael Quinn, of Chenoa, Ill., was accidentally drowned yesterday.

The Illinois River has risen about seven feet since last Saturday, and is rising now at the rate of two feet a day.

Whitehall, Green County, Ill., voted on Monday, by a decided majority, against granting licenses to liquor dealers.

Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, has donated $50,000 to the Illinois College for the express purpose of endowing two Professorships, one of mathematics and the other of natural sciences.

At a special election to fill a vacancy in the office of Sheriff, held in Jersey County, on Saturday, Bowman, a Democrat, was elected by barely a majority. Jersey County usually gives from 400 to 600 Democratic majority.

Mrs. Beckham, of St. Louis, arrested on suspicion of having poisoned Willie and Fred Hudson, was released yesterday, the Coroner's inquest having revealed the fact that the boys died of cerebro-spinal-meningitis.

The Nail Manufacturers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the iron and nail manufacturers of this city and Wheeling, held here this afternoon, the present card rate of manufactured iron was adhered to, but ten to sixty-penny nails were reduced 50 cents per keg. Three-pennies were advanced 25 cents per keg.

Judge Lynch.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 19.—On Friday a man in Skead's lumber shanty, in Abinger Township, killed a comrade, during a quarrel, with a knife. He was tied to a tree during the night, and the next morning was hung by his companions. Several of the party have been arrested for this act of lynching.

Trichinæ.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Several cases of trichinæ are reported in this city. The disease is confined to one family by the name of Kruger, consisting of father, mother, and four children. The family are accustomed to cold sausage containing raw pork which was diseased.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Four colored men of this city propose to bring suit against Mr. Ellsler, of the Academy of Music, to recover $15,000 damages for being ejected from the dress circle of the Academy last week.

The Susquehanna.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 19.—The Susquehanna is falling slowly. It is thought that the ice-gorge has weakened, and will offer little resistance if a flood occurs. It is raining.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Arrived Steamship Cimbria from Hamburgh.

TRAFFIC IN RAILROAD TICKETS.

The Source of Supply Discovered—Sensation Among Conductors and Agents.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 17.

It has been a source of wonder to very many people that the purchase and sale of railroad tickets by private parties should thrive at all in a city where all the railroads have their own tickets on sale. The tickets must be bought originally from the railroads, and, of course, no man could afford to do that and then sell at lower rates than he bought. It is necessary that the tickets sold by private parties should be at lower rates than they could be had at the railroad offices, and, therefore, in order to make the business pay, they must be obtained at much lower rates. The exigencies of business may now and then cause a man who has purchased a ticket to abandon his trip, and leave the ticket useless in his possession. To him, a dealer in tickets who will buy the dead paper even at half price is useful; but one can hardly believe that there are enough such cases to warrant the establishment of ticket-brokers' offices in all the large cities. Recently, in this city, it will be remembered, one of the dealers in tickets went so far out of the regular line as to offer for sale two passes that had been regularly issued by a railroad officer. This was an exceptional case. The great bulk of tickets offered for sale by private parties are genuine, the only difficulty with some of them being the fact that they have already been used. Besides the regular brokers in railroad tickets, there are numerous private dealers; the newspapers every day advertise tickets to St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other places, for sale cheap; in hotels placards are to be seen announcing that by applying at the desk a ticket to some point can be had at a low rate.

These facts, it would seem, ought to be sufficient to put railroad men on inquiry to ascertain the source of this supply; but it appears that they did not, and that the revelations of a conductor on the Pan Handle Road, made three months ago, led Mr. J. B. Ellison, Superintendent of the line between this city and Columbus, and Colonel O'Brien, General Passenger Agent, to institute an investigation. They did not make and publish a list of charges against their employes, and then call them up to defend themselves, but they quietly set men to watching. They employed Larry Hazen to investigate in his own way. He procured the assistance of a number of men, and bought for them tickets from Cincinnati to Columbus and Pittsburgh. The men were instructed to keep an eye upon the conductors, and especially to note what became of their own tickets. Two of these men, who went upon the same car, found everything all right between Cincinnati and Columbus. The conductor tore off the Columbus coupon, punched it, and put it in his pocket, returning the Pittsburgh coupon to the spies. After leaving Columbus the conductor took up the first spy's coupon, looked at it, punched it, and put it his pocket. Presently he came to spy No. 2, who had a ticket of the same date, but of a higher number. This the conductor put into his pocket *without punching at all*. The spys, or to call them by a less hard name, the detectives, saw the same conductor put another ticket in his pocket in the same way, and they also saw him take a cash fare and put the money in his pocket without making a memorandum at the time of the amount received, as the rules require. Other men made like discoveries; some of them found that occasionally a conductor between this city and Columbus would take up the whole ticket from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh and put it away whole in his pocket, giving in return to the passenger his check, which would be taken up by the conductor between Columbus and Pittsburgh. Here, then, was found the secret of the source from which outside ticket dealers, and possibly the miscellaneous private and hotel dealers, obtained their supply. Out of twenty-five tickets bought by Detective Hazen and used by his men, it was found that twenty-one of them were not properly punched when first taken up, and were sold again. This was made certain by inquiring at Pittsburgh of the passenger agent, whose duty it is to receive tickets from the conductor, if the tickets bearing the date and number of those used by Hazen's men were returned on the day they were used. It was found that twenty-one out of twenty-five were sold a second time.

It appears that no less than six conductors, and eleven other persons, including a number of agents, are implicated in this ring for speculating in tickets. One arrest was made on Saturday, and others will soon be made, unless the Company adopts the more merciful measure of discharging the dishonest men. Conductor W. M. Russell, well known between this city and Columbus, was arrested on Saturday, and was taken to the Hammond Street Station House, where he gave bail for his appearance.

The officers of the road have reason to suppose that within the last two years they have been swindled out of $100,000 in this way. Some of the detectives estimated that each conductor was taking in about $10 a day during the time they were observing their transactions. That seems like a small a sum, but it would be dangerous, perhaps, to take too much at once.

The discovery of this system of fraud will turn a sharp eye on other roads, and will especially direct scrutiny toward all persons outside of regular ticket offices who offer tickets for sale. It is possible that the ticket market will be rather dull, and it is also likely that all conductors will punch coupons with virtuous and conspicuous vigor. It may likewise happen that every cash fare will be jotted down on the instant of its reception.

The only persons yet named in the "ring" are Conductor Russell, whose arrest has been mentioned, and a Columbus agent named Hunter. The latter was summoned to this city on Saturday to look after some printing. When he was informed of the discovery of the fraud he quaked with fear with good cause, for he had no less than nine tickets in his possession. It will be readily seen that a ring composed of conductors and agents could drive a most profitable business, for the agent could resell the tickets at full rates.

Mr. Russell states that he received the tickets in a legitimate way, and disclaims the idea of fraud. He says that many passengers going from New York to Columbus buy through tickets to Cincinnati. When they reach Cincinnati, having no further use for the coupons, they dispose of them at a very low rate. Russell states that he has bought a number of these coupons and sold them to conductors, who collected fare, and turned the coupons over to the agent at Cincinnati. According to Mr. R.'s statement he has realized from these transactions only $75 during his 12 years' connection with the road.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Michigan Prohibitionists hold a Convention at Lansing, 27th (day after the Republicans), to nominate for Supreme Judge and Regents to be elected in April.

—The Philadelphia *Press* correspondent says all Harrisburg is in expectancy of a Liquor League lobby with $200,000 cash capital, a repeal of the local option law being demanded. The Harrisburg price has been raised since it was complained of, in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, that less money would do more at Harrisburg than at Trenton or Albany.

—The Detroit *Tribune* objects to the proposed ending of the Caldwell case. It says:

Here was an opportunity for the Senate to manifest its abhorrence of prevalent corruption, and punish one of the corruptors caught in *flagrante delicto*. If it fails to do this, it fails to do its duty. It is something to be relieved of Mr. Caldwell's presence in the Senate, but it is not all, or enough.

—The Toledo *Commercial* says of the proposition almost unanimously ratified by the people of Indiana, Feb. 18:

The people of Indiana, to-day, vote on the repudiation of the Canal certificates of 1847. Of course, it will carry, as all politicians deem the measure popular.

The people of Indiana having once paid their canal debt, and sold the canal, vote that they will not permit a $20,000,000 lobby to corrupt legislation at Indianapolis by schemes that the State shall resume its ownership and pay the debt again.

—Word comes from South Bend: "We swear by Schuyler here." By Schuyler is good; but isn't it better to swear not at all?

—The Detroit *Post* (Zach. Chandler's paper) says: "We take no stock in ex-Senator Harlan." That "ex" adds sharpness to the sentence.

—Judge Charles T. Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose $10,000 transaction with the New York brokers for a repeal of the tax on borrowed capital has been disclosed in Mr. Dawes' Committee-room, is the same Sherman who, being at that time a Government Commissioner in the Union Pacific, drew the celebrated Ames contract, whereby Credit Mobilier divided nearly twenty millions among "innocent" stockholders.

—The New Haven *Palladium* (Administration), speaking of Oglesby's summons to the stump in New Hampshire, says of the campaign there and in Connecticut:

In short it is difficult to imagine what the Republican orators will talk about. Of we know course they will say something, for my Lord Rochester once wrote a pleasant poem about nothing, and Dean Swift could write well about a broomstick. But they will be hard put to it to fill up their hours, and we recommend committeemen to spend extra money for brass bands to play during the pauses. As for the Democratic orators—lucky fellows!—they need do nothing but talk about Credit Mobilier.

—The Cleveland *Herald* (Administration) thinks its Judge Sherman did rather a creditable thing in calling the attention of his brother (Senator Sherman) to a desired repeal of the tax on borrowed capital; but "Judge Sherman, if he presented a bill, may have overestimated his services," says the *Herald*, adding:

We repeat most earnestly, as has been shown in Washington and elsewhere the past few months, that it is better for all men to so walk as never to be put to the necessity of even an explanation.

—Judge Sherman must bear the odium—if that is the only consequence—that attaches to a Judge of the District Court of the United States who becomes a Congressional lobbyist, and asks pay for services in that capacity.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—Frederick Douglass is a wag, and says that, in view of the Credit Mobilier investigation, there is no danger of negro suffrage lowering the standard of legislative honor.—*Golden Age.*

—"Mrs. Senator Harlan does not receive on Thursdays," is the first announcement in the "society intelligence" of Thursday's Washington *Republican*. Mr. Senator Harlan, however, will receive on Thursday, or any other day, everything that offers.—*Rochester Union.*

—The labored attempt of Vice President Colfax to clear his reputation from the Credit Mobilier intrigue, contrary to the hopes of every true friend of public virtue and of the Republican party, has proved unsuccessful. Whatever odium attached to him by the first disclosures which were made by Mr. Ames still remains, and the weakness which his original seduction into that speculation betrayed has now been supplemented by such evasion and prevarication as render his position most unenviable.—*Boston Globe.*

—A Washington special to the Providence *Journal*, speaking of Credit Mobilier matters, says it is the universal opinion that the resolution for the expulsion of Ames would not carry even if it contained only his name, and that, if Brooks is coupled with it, it will certainly fail. Another despatch states that, when Ames was told that only he and Brooks were to be expelled, he said: "Well, that looks as though Brooks was to be expelled for lying, and I for telling the truth."

—The proposition to expel Oakes Ames and James Brooks from the House of Representatives, and remit sentence against other parties equally interested and culpable, will not meet the approval of the country. There must be no scapegoats to bear the sins of many into the wilderness of the expelled and unworthy.—*Providence (R. I.) Press.*

—A great many years ago, before ice in the summer season had come to be a necessity, but was just beginning to be housed up and used in the large cities as a luxury, a good Deacon from a rural Connecticut town came to New York to celebrate the Fourth of July. It was his misfortune to celebrate a little too much; he got intoxicated. News thereof followed him home, and he was called up before the Church for discipline. The Deacon confessed his fault. He said the day was hot, and he went into a hotel bar-room where there was a bowl of punch, and the lemons and ice looked so cool and inviting he drank some; it tasted so good, and the ice refreshed him so, that he took some more, and finally he took so much that he was ashamed to say he became intoxicated. He sat down. There was a moment's hush, and then an angular brother at the rear of the meeting rose and said, "I'm satisfied with the Deacon's explanation about his getting drunk. He confesses it, and says he's sorry. That's all right. Anybody's liable to do that. But when the Deacon comes into this 'ere meetin' and talks about seeing ice in July, I go for having him jerked out for lying." If that brother were only in Congress now, though he might not object to the other brethren holding Credit Mobilier stock, he would be liable to reduce both Houses below a quorum by "jerking 'em out for lying."—*New York Tribune.*

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; buyers holding off; XX, $7.25@7.50; XXX, $8.25@8.80; family, $10.00@11.00. Corn quiet; mixed, 77c. Wheat, 90c. Oats quiet at 59c. Bran, $1.40.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $30.00; choice, $31.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce; new mess held at $15.00. Dry salt meats—No shoulders; sides, 7¾@8c. Bacon—No shoulders; sides, 8⅛@8⅜c. Hams dull at 12½@12¾c. Lard dull; tierce, 8@8¼c; keg, 9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses—fair, fermenting, 55c; fair, not fermenting, 57c; prime, 67c.

WHISKEY—Dull; Indiana, 91c; Lousiana, 92c.

Three Persons Drowned.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 19.—Yesterday Shubael A. Hinkley, George Livingstone, and a son of the latter, about 15 years of age, were drowned while crossing in a small boat from Ash Point to Dix Island.

MARRIED.

McNEILL—SMITH—In Warsaw, Feb. 17, at the residence of Colonel John Kenwick, by Rev. J. E. Nassau, D. D., Harry C. McNeill, of Chicago, to Eva A. Smith.

DIED.

RIGGS—In this city, of consumption, Stella G. Riggs, wife of Frank W. Riggs, aged 22 years.

Funeral Thursday at 2 o'clock, from 133 South Halsted-st. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Derby, Conn., Aurora, Ill., and Owego, N. Y., papers please copy.

SALISBURY—On the 17th inst., Francis L. Salisbury, aged 27 years and 10 months.

His bereaved widow cordially invites their friends to attend the funeral from their residence this afternoon, by carriage to Graceland.

Though sad and lonely thou hast left me,
My aching heart, though filled with pain,
Yet well I know it is thy gain,
For thou hast won a life eternal.

WILKINS—At Maywood, Feb. 12, Anna M. Wilkins; at the same place, Feb. 13, Willie B. Wilkins; children of Benj. C. and Mary E. Wilkins.

PUTNAM—In this city, Feb. 18, of consumption, Wolcott D. Putnam, aged 29 years.

STARK—The funeral of James L. Stark, Esq., will take place from the Chapel of St. James' Church, corner Huron and Cass-sts., at 3 p. m. Thursday.

RALPH—On Monday, Feb. 17, Mrs. Ann Ralph, mother of Wm. J. Ralph, Esq., at her late residence, 77 North-av.

Funeral on Thursday, the 20th inst., by cars to Calvary. Friends respectfully invited. Funeral will leave residence at 11 o'clock a. m.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856),
AUCTIONEERS,
CHICAGO,
Will hold their regular sales throughout the year 1873.
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS ON MONDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES ON TUESDAY.
Crockery and Glassware, Hardware, Table Cutlery, etc., ON WEDNESDAY.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., ON THURSDAY.
Furniture, Household Goods and General Merchandise ON SATURDAY.
At Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS ON WEDNESDAY.
At 25, 27, 29 & 31 West Washington-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION.
$15,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE
Of every grade, style and variety. Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, English Crockery, Glassware, Mirrors, Pianos, Black and Green Teas, 1 light Express Wagon (new). Sale on three floors.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF
GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS,
At No. 65 West Lake-st.
The bankrupt stock of F. S. KELLOGG,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 22, commencing at 10 a. m.
Also, the entire stock of
Agricultural Implements.
A full assortment. E. E. JENKINS, Assignee.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 137 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales.
The 19th inst., WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH, the two-story Frame Dwelling, No. 384 Hubbard-st., with sewer, water, and gas, stable, outhouses, and lot 25x137 feet to alley. T. S. FITCH & CO.

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General Auctioneers, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Fifth-st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo., hold Regular Trade Sales every day.
Mondays and Thursdays—Boots and Shoes.
Tuesdays and Fridays—Dry Goods, Notions, &c.
Wednesdays—Clothing, Piece Goods, &c.
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We have the most reliable Auction market in the country. Cash advanced on consignments.
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